The New-York Times.

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one MAIN THROUGH LINE OF RAILROAD from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the GRAND TRUNK ROUTE to the Far West upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times—will build, equip, own and control the Western Half of this Through Line, the most productive, favored and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS in 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small percentage of its net earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate*, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction; the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the Legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations.* Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main Line and converging Branches between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake basin east of the California line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the Mining Regions of the Interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its Securities appreciated correspondingly.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellencies of any class of Corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement and business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been in the highest degree prudent and frugal; and the whole surplus, after payment of expenses and interest, is devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company are even now less than a third the net earnings upon the road pledged.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from Jan. 1 added, in currency.

The back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money-centres in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal well secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and at

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

The Reorganization of the Italian Ministry Completed.

Reported Earthquake in Northern New-York.

ITALY.

Reorganization of the Cabinet by Gen. Menabrea.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 6.

The reorganization of the Italian Ministry has been completed by MENABREA, and the new Cabinet is announced as follows:

Gen. MENABREA, President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
CORDOVA, Minister of the Interior.
DIGNY, Minister of Finance.
REALE, Minister of War.
FILIPPO, Minister of Justice.
BROGLIO; Minister of Public Instruction.
CANTELLI, Minister of Public Works.
RABOTTI, Minister of the Marine.

Sickness Among the French Troops at Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6.

Late dispatches from Civita Vecchia state that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there.

DENMARK.

Postponement of the Discussion upon the Sale of the West India Possessions to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Jan. 6.

The debate in the Rigsdag on the proposed sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States was adjourned to a future day. No decisive vote has yet been taken on the subject.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW-YORK.

Recluse Island in Lake George Engulfed.

The Island Sunk in Eighty-five Feet of Water—The Shock Felt Elsewhere—No Lives Lost.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 6.

Information has been received here of the sudden sinking of Recluse Island, near Bolton, Lake George, which was owned by Mr. R. WATLES, of New-York. It occurred at about 5 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a tumultuous upheaving of the waters of the lake. The island and the cottage thereon have disappeared, and soundings on its recent site have been found at about eighty-five feet. The shock was felt here, and lasted about five minutes, passing in an easterly direction. No lives were lost.

That the above dispatch needs confirmation will be seen from the following note from the agent of the Associated Press:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, Jan. 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The dispatch from Glens Falls, N. Y., about the earthquake at Lake George and sinking of Recluse Island, cannot at this hour be traced to a reliable source. The message came to this office *prepaid*, and *without signature*, and must have been sent by a private party. No regular correspondent or agent of the Associated Press at Albany, Troy or any other point in Northern New-York, has heard of such convulsion on Lake George. The telegraph office at Glens Falls closed early in the evening, and we can obtain no information from that quarter.

JAPAN.

Resignation of the Tycoon—Opening of Seaports to Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 6.

The Secretary of State to-day received the following telegram:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, YEDDO, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1867, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The Tycoon has resigned his power to the Mikado. A council of Damios is convened to consider the state of the country. Some excitement prevails. The Tycoon, in the interval, by direction of the Mikado, carries on the government in concert with the Ministers of Mikado's Court. Osacea and Hiego will be opened on the first of January. The opening of Yeddo and a port on the west side is deferred until April, (Signed)

R. H. VAN VALKENBERG, Minister Resident.

Removal of a Clerk of the Circuit Court in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Jan. 6.

Gen. SWAYNE to-day issued the following order, which was posted on the door of the office of Circuit Clerk of this county:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5, 1868.

C. R. Hubbard, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court, Montgomery County, Ala.:

SIR: By direction of the Brevet Major-General Commanding, you are hereby suspended as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, and will accordingly cease to perform the duties of such office until further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. C. GREEN,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., D. C.

The following are the reasons for the suspension of Mr. HUBBARD: On Saturday a complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court by JOHN T. MORGAN, attorney-at-law, for a person named FRANK WILLIAMS, who claimed the sum of $100,000 as damages for the alleged false imprisonment by WAGER SWAYNE, at Selma, Dallas County. The imprisonment took place during last year. On the filing of the complaint the Clerk of the said Court, CHAS. R. HUBBARD, Esq., issued a summons commanding the Sheriff to summon WAGER SWAYNE to appear at the next term of said Court to answer the complaint of said WILLIAMS. As it was thought that Gen. SWAYNE would leave on Sunday morning, Mr. HUBBARD directed the Sheriff, if Gen. SWAYNE could not be found at headquarters, to go to his private room and serve the process on him. The Sheriff executed the summons, and on Monday morning Mr. HUBBARD received the order suspending him from the further discharge of his duties.

Assembling of the Ohio Legislature—Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Jan. 6.

The General Assembly of this State met at 10 o'clock this morning. All the members were present.

The House organized by electing JOHN F. FOLLETT, of Licking, Speaker; AMES LAYMAN, of Franklin, Chief Clerk, and JOHN A. COCKERILL and SAMUEL PIKE, Sergeants-at-Arms.

In the Senate, CHARLES B. FLOOD, of Franklin, was elected Chief Clerk; DANIEL FLANAGAN, of Hordon, First Assistant Clerk; W. R. NUTT, of Muskingum, Second Assistant Clerk, and BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Delaware, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The message of Gov. COX was read to-day. It relates mainly to local questions. The reduction of taxation under the legislation of last Winter amounted to $3,000,000, but this was in consequence chiefly of the cessation of extraordinary expenditures of the late war. After a recapitulation of the receipts and disbursements, it is estimated that the balance at the end of the fiscal year of 1868 will be $376,496 06.

It is suggested that the tax laws be revised, and that the inconsistencies and incongruities in them be removed. Other local topics are touched upon, such as common schools, benevolent institutions, military claims, public works, &c. The message concludes with the following allusion to the Constitutional Amendment. The amendment submitted at the October election was defeated by a majority of 50,629 votes.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute, I issued a proclamation on the 30th of October, announcing the fact. As the question is one which seems to me to be chiefly important in relation to national rather than State policy, I shall refrain from discussing it, and the more willingly that the progress of events has only strengthened the convictions I have heretofore made public in regard to it.

NEW-YORK.

Democratic Assembly Caucus at Albany—Candidates for Officers of the House.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Democratic members of the Assembly held their caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The caucus was called to order by ALPHEUS PRINCE, of Erie, and on his motion Mr. JACKSON A. SUMNER, of Albany, was chosen Chairman, and W. B. QUINN, of New-York, and D. G. STARR, of Sullivan, were chosen Secretaries.

The roll of members was called, and 73 answered to their names.

Mr. JACOBS moved that three tellers be appointed, and that the caucus proceed to an informal ballot for candidate for Speaker.

Mr. BERGEN moved that the vote be taken *viva voce*. Lost—29 to 52.

Mr. JACOBS' resolution was then adopted.

The Chair appointed the following tellers: Messrs. HOWARD, of Rensselaer; PRINCE, of Erie, and MALLISON, of Kings.

Mr. KEADY nominated JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, for Speaker.

Mr. HOWARD nominated JOHN L. FLAGG, of Rensselaer.

Mr. KERNAN nominated WILLIAM HITCHMAN, of New-York.

The informal ballot resulted as follows: HITCHMAN, 36; FLAGG, 20; JACOBS, 10; ACKERT, 12.

Mr. JACOBS thanked his friends for their support, and withdrew his name.

Mr. ACKERT withdrew in favor of Mr. FLAGG.

A formal ballot was then taken for Speaker, with the following result:

William Hitchman....45
John L. Flagg....26

Mr. FLAGG moved that the nomination of Mr. HITCHMAN be made unanimous, and the motion was carried by acclamation.

The nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the House was announced as next in order.

Mr. WOODS nominated E. O. PERRIN, of Queens.

A formal ballot was taken, with the following result:

Cornelius W. Armstrong, 52; E. D. Perrin, 12.

Mr. Armstrong's nomination was made unanimous.

The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was next taken up. Mr. Lounsbury nominated Abram J. Myer, of Ulster; Mr. Bradstreet nominated R. H. Scooley, of Monroe; Mr. Leffler nominated Jared Sandiford, of Seneca; Mr. Mathewson nominated G. H. F. Van Horn, of Montgomery. A ballot was taken with the following result:

Mr. Sandford, 28; Mr. Myer, 28; Mr. Van Horn, 41: Mr. Schooley, 4.

The second ballot was as follows:

Mr. Sandford, 38; Mr. Myer, 27.

Mr. Sandford's nomination was made unanimous.

The following nominations were then made by acclamation: James Swartout, of Schoharie, Doorkeeper; George W. Rector, of Niagara, First Assistant Doorkeeper; and M. V. B. Ostram, of Dutchess, for Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

The following Committee was appointed to call future caucuses: Messrs. Frear, of New-York; Flagg, of Rensselaer, and Prince, of Erie.

Caucus adjourned.

Nominations for House Officers.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 6.

In the Republican Assembly caucus, this evening, T. G. YOUNGLOVE, of Saratoga, was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. RENNY, of Orleans, and TARBOX, of Genesee, Secretaries. E. L. PITTS, of Orleans, was unanimously nominated for Speaker, LUTHER CALDWELL for Clerk. W. W. BENNETT, of Albany, for Sergeant-at-Arms; J. B. DAVIS, of Onondaga, and J. B. PIEST, of Saratoga, for Doorkeepers. Messrs. Bristol of Wyoming, Bigelow of Jefferson, Selkeyg of Tompkins, Windover of Columbia, and Palmer of St. Lawrence, were appointed a committee to call future caucuses.

The caucus then adjourned.

Republican Caucus of Senators.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 6.

In caucus of Republican Senators held this evening, Judge FOLGER presided, and Senator NICKS was appointed Secretary.

JAMES TERWILLIGER was unanimously nominated for Clerk; JOHN KEMPER, of Wayne, for Sergeant-at-Arms; GEORGE H. KNAPP, of Dutchess, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; and for Doorkeepers, CHARLES V. SCHRAM, of Oneida; NATHANIEL SAXTON, of Ontario; DAVID SHIELDS, of Wyoming; ELISHA P. BURDICK, of Rensselaer, and M. A. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Herkimer.

Messrs. O'DONNELL, CROWLEY, and PALMER were appointed a committee to call future caucuses.

The caucus then adjourned.

Inauguration of New City Governments in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

The new city Government was inaugurated to-day, the oath of office being administered to Mayor SHURTLEFF by Judge GRAY. The Mayor's address is a lengthy document, devoted to local affairs.

The new city Governments of Charleston, Chelsea, Cambridge and Lynn were also inaugurated to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Jan. 6.

The city Government for 1868 was inaugurated at noon to-day, as follows: Mayor, CHARLES WINCHESTER; President of the Common Council, HENRY S. LEE, and Clerk of the Council, L. E. LUDD.

The nett city debt on Dec. 1 was $199,770.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

The distinguished Shakespearean and scholar, Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, who has for several months past been on a visit to this country, has consented, upon the earnest solicitation of a number of her friends, to give a series of Shakespearean readings before her return to England. She will commence on the 1st of March, and will read in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

Pendleton for President.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Jan. 6.

The *Daily Post*, the organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, declares this morning in favor of the nomination of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON for President, as the only outspoken representative of the policy of paying the national debt in national money—greenbacks for bonds and equal taxation.

The river is seven feet three inches, and falling. It has been raining all the morning.

A Burglar Sentenced to State Prison for Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 6.

JOHN WHITE, the professional burglar, formerly of New-York, who committed a series of daring burglaries in this vicinity lately, was to-day sentenced to the State Prison for life. The trial of the boys, his accomplices, is postponed until another term of the court.

The Town of Indianola, Texas, Partially Destroyed by Fire.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Jan. 6.

Information has been received here that all the business portion of Indianola was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The loss was $100,000, on which there was no insurance. The Custom-house and fifty other buildings were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Dickens in Philadelphia—Great Demand for Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

The speculators are here in force to secure a monopoly of tickets for DICKENS' readings. Some persons took their stand in front of Concert Hall at 11 o'clock last night, and when the sale commenced this morning the line extended to the square.

The Case of the Negro Bradley in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 6.

A. A. BRADLEY, the Boston negro, was tried in the Mayor's Court this morning and was convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct in disturbing the public peace, and was sentenced to pay $100 fine or be imprisoned ninety days, and ten days for gross contempt of court. Great excitement prevails among the negroes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 6.

In the Convention to-day the Committee reported the result of their interview with Gen. SCHOFIELD, that he would order, from time to time, the payment of the expenses of the Convention by the State Treasurer.

Mr. HUNNICUT offered a resolution for the relief from political disability of those who have aided reconstruction, which he supported in an earnest speech, in which he said he was informed that in many counties, unless this was done, there would not be persons qualified to fill offices after the State was reconstructed.

The resolution was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The Bill of Rights was taken up, and the Alabama Convention Bill of Rights was offered as a substitute. No action was taken, and a resolution was adopted limiting speeches on the Bill of Rights to fifteen minutes.

The Convention adjourned.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Convention to-day got as far as the 22d article of the Constitution. Articles were adopted relating to State legislation and the apportionment of representation.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Caucus of the Republican and Democratic Members.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Jan. 6.

It now appears that nine Republican members refused to enter the House caucus. If they persist it will give the Speaker and officers to the Democrats; but it is not probable they will continue their opposition to that extent. They claim to be friends of MCCALLONT, of Bliss, as independent candidate for Speaker.

The Senate Republican caucus met this afternoon and nominated JAMES T. GRAHAM, of Alleghany, for Speaker, and GEORGE W. HAMMERSLEY, of Philadelphia, for Chief Clerk. These will be the officers of the Senate, which meets to-morrow. The House Republican caucus met this evening and nominated ELISHA W. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, for Speaker, and Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, of Northampton, for Chief Clerk. Eight Republican members were absent from the caucus. The Democratic House caucus unanimously nominated RICHARD L. JONES, of Berks, for Speaker.

Burning of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Jan. 6.

The loss by the burning of the Military Asylum is estimated at $150,000. One of the patients froze to death while being removed here. The inmates are now well cared for in Waverly Hall, in this city. Dr. BREED, Surgeon of the Asylum, lost all his personal effects.

Appointment of a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 6.

Gov. FENTON has appointed LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, of New-York City, Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of JOHN K. PORTER, resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Senate reassembled to-day at noon, with a slim attendance.

Senator SAULSBURY appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Convention of Manufacturers, held in Ohio, in regard to taxes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a memorial in relation to the civilization of Indian tribes.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented a memorial regarding the establishment of a line of steamships between this country and Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of a large number of freedmen of Elizabeth City, N. C., representing trouble and suffering, because of the unjust and cruel conduct of landholders in driving them from their lands, and asking redress. Among other things, that Congress pass a law like Mr. JULIAN'S Homestead law, and aid them in purchasing lands at fair prices. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. CONKLING—A preamble and resolutions of the citizens of Utica, N. Y., regarding the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—Instructing the Committee on Printing to examine as to the cost of printing public documents, and the propriety of discontinuing, hereafter, publication of all but the *Congressional Globe* and the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—they to be distributed at cost price. Adopted.

By Mr. POMEROY—A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle claims for militia called out under Gen. CURTIS, by the Governor of Kansas to repel the invasion of the rebel Gen. PRICE. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill providing that the final judgment of the Circuit Court, in actions brought against Collectors or other revenue officers, may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the instance of either party, without regard to the amount in controversy.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution prohibiting all Treasury or Judicial officers from compromising any suit or criminal proceeding brought against violators of the Revenue laws or frauds on the Treasury. Laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, enacting that, with a view to the unification of the world's coinage, the weight and value of the United States $5 pieces shall agree with those of the French coin of 25 francs. Other sizes and denominations of our coinage to be in proportion, and all of the fineness of nine-tenths of the silver coins are made to conform to the French standard by fixing the weight of half a dollar at 172 grains troy. The coinage of silver pieces of one dollar, five cents and three cents is discontinued. The value of the gold coins is to be stated on them both in dollars and francs; and in case Great Britain shall conform the pound sterling to the value of the five dollar piece, then the value in British terms shall also be stated.

Another section of the bill makes foreign coin, conforming to this standard, a legal tender in all payments whatsoever, as long as they may be kept up to it, and it is made the duty of the Director of the Mint to ascertain whether this is to be done, by testing a sufficient number of such coins once every year, and, in case of a deficiency being found, the right of legal tender may be suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

When gold and silver coins of the United States are brought to the Mint and its branches for recoinage, all that were issued as nine-tenths fine shall be so received, but all others by assay. No charge is to be made for coinage, seigniorage or internal revenue on amounts so exchanged, but other deposits of gold for coinage shall pay one-half of one per cent.

Upon the passage of the act the Secretary of the Treasury is to declare the rates at which coins of the United States and of foreign countries shall be reckoned, such statement to be based upon estimates furnished by the Director of the Mint. The act is to take effect Jan. 1, 1869, but the Mints may receive United States gold and silver coins, and other deposits of gold and silver, for recoinage on and after the 1st day of October next, giving certificates therefor payable in the new coin on the order of receipt, and converting the metal thus received into ingots and planchets, to be ready for stamping when the act goes into effect.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to create a Southern Judicial District in the State of California, to consist of the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Moro, together with all that portion of the State lying south of said counties. The bill provides for bestowing the same powers upon the new court as now enjoyed by the District Court of California; its Judge and officers are also to receive the same pay and emoluments which are attached to similar positions in District and Circuit Courts; courts are to be held in January and July of each year in San José, and in April and October at Los Angeles. The act is to take effect on the 1st of May next, but all actions, &c., then pending in the District Court of California shall be continued in the Northern District.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill extending the time allowed for the completion of the first twenty miles in Oregon, from Portland, of the Central Railroad line, to three years from the date of the original act, twenty miles to be completed every three years, and the whole finished before July 1, 1880. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill for the relief of the towns of the State of Nevada; which, after discussion by Messrs. STEWART, WILLIAMS and others, was postponed until to-morrow on motion of Mr. HARLAN.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution providing, whereas not more than a dozen persons have been convicted for frauds on whisky and other taxes, thus relieving the perpetrators of the frauds from danger, and offering a premium for swindling the Government; the only penalty being a fine amounting to less than the tax; neither the Secretary of the Treasury, Collectors, District-Attorneys or other judicial or Treasury officers shall have power to compromise such frauds, but it shall be their duty to prosecute offenders without reference or compromise. Laid on the table.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to take up the resolution admitting his colleague-elect, Hon. P. J. THOMAS, of Maryland, to his seat.

After objections by Messrs. SUMNER and HOWARD, on the ground that the printed documents had only been to-day laid on their desks without time having been afforded for perusal.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would not press a vote, but desired to speak, and then move to postpone. Alluding, in passing, to the difficulties under which the Judiciary Committee had labored, among the multiplicity of charges, from absence of witnesses, &c., he took up the charge of disloyalty claimed to have been exhibited by Mr. THOMAS, while Secretary of the Treasury under BUCHANAN, in conspiring with his predecessor to deplete the Treasury so as to render it impossible for the Government to maintain its credit by meeting the interest on the public debt, to mature in the following January; in transferring funds available in New-York to the South, so as to fall in the hands of the Confederates—the purpose of secession being well known. This was a charge made by the directors of the Bank of Commerce, New-York, in the report to the shareholders in 1862 or 1863. Had it turned out to be true, he (Mr. JOHNSON) should have thought he was not entitled to his seat; but it turned out wholly unwarranted. In December, when appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. THOMAS found that his predecessor had left little or no money in the Treasury—whether from bad motives he (Mr. JOHNSON) would not say; but the gentleman had thought it for the interest of the United States, to which probably the President concurred, to pay off the public debt. The interest on the public debt to mature on the 1st of January succeeding, was payable in New-York, partly, if not altogether. Supposing that he could avail himself of the funds upon which drafts had been drawn in favor of the disbursing officer, he wrote to the then Sub-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, inquiring whether that could be done, and was informed that if it could not, that the credit of the Government would suffer more by failure to meet the drafts in favor of the disbursing officer, perhaps, than in the failure to meet the public debt. Application was then made to Congress, which passed an act Jan. 17, providing for a loan of ten millions, authorizing Secretary THOMAS to advertise for proposals. On the night of the 17th or the morning of the 18th, he took steps to obtain the bill, and he did obtain it, and immediately issued proposals for $5,000,000, giving notice that ten days was the period named by the statute, and it would expire on the 28th or 29th. Certain gentlemen of New-York proposed for $1,500,000, and the moment they were advised that their bid was accepted, they telegraphed to the then cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, Mr. SMITH, proposing to take the balance of the $5,000,000 at the same rate, and were advised of the acceptance of their offer. The interest on the public debt was consequently paid. When the delegation came to Washington the balance of $5,000,000 had not been taken, or had not been proposed for. They saw the President, and induced him to believe that if THOMAS was allowed to remain it would be impossible to get money to carry on the Government in the condition of things which were manifestly impending. When THOMAS heard that the President had listened to their statement he saw him and told him if he permitted him to be assailed on such grounds it was due to his own character to resign his office, which he did on the following morning. The testimony of Mr. CISCO, who was unquestionably loyal, and who had every opportunity of knowing what THOMAS' conduct had been, was, that he had done everything possible to save the public credit by getting money enough in the Treasury to meet the payments on the first of January. Mr. CISCO added that he was never more surprised than when he saw the report of the banks. He had never before heard of such charges, and exculpated THOMAS in the strongest terms. Another charge had been made in regard to a fact, attention to which had been called by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) namely: That on the night of his nomination by the Maryland Legislature Mr. THOMAS had made a disloyal speech. The report of the speech objected to appeared in the Baltimore *American*; but the report in the Baltimore *Sun* was entirely unobjectionable. On that ground of objection then there was no reason for denying his right to a seat. Mr. THOMAS had been charged with aiding and comforting the enemy by sending or enabling his son to join the rebel service, giving him for that purpose $100.

The only parties examined were his son and himself, and their statements coincided. From the time the rebellion broke out that son of eighteen years, had been anxious to go into the Confederate service. His father had always implored him not to go, telling him, among other things, that Maryland had not seceded—that she was a loyal State. Until the morning before he left, he told his father that go he would. His father said: "You cannot cross the lines; you will be captured and thrown into prison and doomed to suffer. You have no money to meet the contingencies that is sure to follow. It is illegal. In point of fact you have no right to go; but I cannot bear the thought of your suffering without the means to supply your wants." The boy took the money and left at dawn of day, after a final appeal on the part of his father, who could not prevent his departure short of any means except force and informing the authorities. Mr. JOHNSON gave further details of the adventures of young THOMAS to join the Confederate army, and said that from the time he left his father he held no communication with him, not even writing to him, though the boy's mother did. The rule had been established by the House of Representatives in the construction of the act of 1862, that there must be a design to give aid, as well as the act of siding. It must be voluntary. The act of killing was murder, on its face; entering a house at night, burglary; but to each and all of these the party could give proof that his offence was not such as the law implies in those terms. Could any one under the circumstances and in view of the evidence, suppose that Mr. THOMAS designed in giving the $100 to his son, to aid the insurrection? He did all in his power, short of actual force, to prevent the boy going. God and nature had put it out of his power to do more than what he did to save his son from imminent peril, perhaps death. The money being advanced before he left the lines, the young man was not enabled to go by that means. Mr. THOMAS' case was not the only one in Maryland, the sons of many of her most loyal citizens having acted in a similar way. Gov. BRADFORD, one of the truest and loyal of men, had a son in the Confederate service. Suppose that son, dangerously wounded, had been in hospital in Virginia or elsewhere; or a prisoner of war, and he had come asking the leave of the President (which unquestionably would not have been refused) to give them that $100 to procure things necessary under such circumstances, by his escape the Confederate army would be increased and its cause thereby helped; but if Mr. BRADFORD had been elected a Senator, would anybody hold that he should be deprived of his seat? If that be treason, every man might commit treason. Senators might think they possessed such stoic firmness in a like case, but if so they misapprehended their own natures. They could not if they would, and they would not if they could. He concluded by moving to postpone the resolution for the present.

Mr. HOWARD asked whether, when he left home the boy was not destitute of money to his father's knowledge, and then knowing his purpose, he gave him that $100 to enable him to accomplish it? If not for that purpose, what was the object? Could he not, by refusing it, have withheld his son from the accomplishment of his rebel purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON said he had been unfortunate in failing to make himself understood by the Senator, and proceeded to repeat what he had said in regard to THOMAS' object in giving the money.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it had been his misfortune to fail to see that a person, under the circumstances detailed, had not given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It was not a question of sympathy, but purely an intellectual question, and they should not shut their eyes to what seemed to him the most obvious truth from the evidence. Maryland had a right to select her representatives, provided she selected those legally qualified. If this were a question of sympathy, another sentiment he trusted was as deeply implanted in the hearts of the Senators, as love for their children; that is love of country, and hatred of treason. He would briefly refer to the evidence to defend the view of those members of the Judiciary Committee who differed from the Senator from Maryland. He believed the evidence amply showed disloyalty on the part of Mr. THOMAS. That gentleman had expressed sympathy for the enemies of his country, and his speech in accepting the Senatorship showed that he still adhered to it. He was laboring under a delusion, but had a right to that delusion. He had furnished the money for this purpose to his son, who was, by the laws of Maryland, subject to his control. Did his father oppose the act on the ground that he was going to commit an act of treason? By no means; but on the same ground that many affectionate parents had based objections to their sons joining the Union army, that he would be exposed to suffering and death; that he would not gain honor or credit by it. The last, however, the Union man would not have said. He had opposed the act, because the lines were well guarded by the soldiers that we were obliged to keep from active service for that purpose. The young man had to be furnished with the means to get through the lines, in order to join this Maryland regiment. Mr. EDMUNDS then read portions of the testimony, and said the conclusion was irresistible; that such was the object, doubtless, to keep the boy from want, was the motive, perhaps the only one. But the Senator from Maryland confounded the purpose with the motive. The purpose was to give his son an outfit to enable him to reach the rebel lines, the father believing he could get in no other way. But suppose he could; the father furnished it. The oath described a man who had never given voluntary aid and comfort, implying merely the act of the will, and having nothing to do with the motive. One may act from a variety of motives, good or bad; it is the nature of the act that determines the action of men. He thought it clear that this gentleman had voluntarily given aid and comfort to persons engaged unconstitutionally against the country. If any sympathy was left for patriotic love of country, or any desire to keep the halls of legislation pure, they ought to stand manfully up to this oath.

Mr. HOWARD, alluding to the excuse offered for Mr. THOMAS leaving his post as Secretary of War, on account of the President listening to the complaints against him, said that a certain letter had been heretofore read, wherein Mr. THOMAS said he resigned for the same reason as that which influenced JACOB THOMAS in leaving his place. He said that he was unwilling to furnish means to put down the rebellion. Referring to the claim that the money was given to the son lest he should suffer from disease or starvation, he said the best mode to avoid that was to have withheld the supplies which enabled him to go. This duty he did not perform. He could have evinced his loyalty in that manner. The excuse was an insufficient one.

Mr. HOWE said, under other circumstances, he might think it necessary to wade through all the testimony, but on the statements made by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. JOHNSON,) he thought the case was a clear one, and not because Mr. THOMAS had given his son $100, but because he had given his son in aid of the rebel service. He, however, could not, with his present views, vote to exclude that gentlemen from the Senate. Maryland, being a State the same as New-York or Massachusetts, had a right to be represented here by two Senators.

Mr. HOWARD asked whether, if Kentucky should send JEFF. DAVIS as a Senator, the gentlemen would permit him to take his seat without objection, and, said he, it is a thing that might transpire—we do not know.

Mr. HOWE would not agree to his taking his seat without objection. He would inquire whether he were a resident of Kentucky in the first place.

Mr. HOWARD intended to premise that he had no such constitutional qualifications.

Mr. HOWE said he would not object to the admission on account of treason. He went on to argue that constituencies, not Representatives, should be disqualified for treason if it existed.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the acts of a disloyal person must be taken as a proof of disloyalty and a reason for disqualifying. A Judge convicted of bribery was disqualified from office.

After further debate by Messrs. STEWART, HOWE and TRUMBULL, Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion to postpone and the bill was laid aside.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. SUMNER then called up the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, which was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to call the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference only.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERHAM—To relieve vessels engaged in the coasting trade from filing manifests. To Committe on Commerce.

By Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania—To provide for the gradual redemption of Legal Tender Notes. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill proposes to abolish the present system of contraction, and to substitute redemption of notes when presented in sums of less than $100, at $1 40 per dollar of gold, during the first month, $1 39½ during the second month, $1 39 during the third month, and so on until gold and notes become of equal value, which would be in six years and eight months.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana—To amend the law so as to retain certain paymasters now in the volunteer service in the regular army, and to establish rank among paymasters. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POLAND—In relation to appeals in equity. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—To authorize clerks of courts of record, to administer oaths in proceedings in bankruptcy. To Judiciary Committee.

Also, providing for the payment of soldiers' bounties in case of death of the applicant. To Committee on Military affairs.

By Mr. ALLISON—Authorizing Registers in Bankruptcy to indicate the papers in which notices required by law shall be published. To Judiciary Committee.

To amend the act of July, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—Granting lands to Wisconsin for wagon roads. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To amend the Union Pacific Railroad act so as to extend the Sioux City branch to the head of Lake Superior. To Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Making a grant of land to Dacotah Territory for a railroad from Sioux City, *via* Vermillion and Yarrickton, to Helena, Montana Territory. To Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. WINDOM—To amend the Homestead act so as to authorize applicants to make the affidavits required by the original statute before the clerk of the county court in which the applicant resides. To Committee on Public Lands.

Also, for the relief of actual settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota, extending for two years the time of making proof and payment for their lands. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLEAVER, of New-Mexico—To provide for a geological survey of New-Mexico. To Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, to provide for the completion of the capitol of New-Mexico, the building of a penitentiary and the establishment of free public schools in each county. To Committee on Territories.

By Mr. STONE—To incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City. To Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri—To provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territories.

By Mr. CHILCOTT, of Colorado—Amendatory of the act providing a temporary Government for Colorado. To Committee on Territories.

Also, for the relief of citizens of Denver Territory. To Committee on Territories.

By Mr. KERR—To amend the Soldiers' Bounty law so that the heirs of a soldier who dies after the passage of the law shall receive the bounty he would be entitled to if living. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—Construing section ten of act of March 2, 1867. To Post-office Committee.

It provides that advertisements for proposals for carrying the mails and other advertisements from the Executive Departments, which do not require anything to be done in the District of Columbia, shall not be published in Washington papers except as to carrying the mails in Maryland.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—To repeal certain portions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Colorado Territory, authorizing a lottery, and to prevent swindling in the Territories. To Committee on Territories.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—To authorize the sale of the Lazeretto, near Philadelphia. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RAUM—To amend the act dividing the State of Illinois into two judicial districts. To Judiciary Committee.

Also, to create a local Board of Inspection of hulls, boilers and machinery of steamers at Cairo, and to authorize the appointment of local inspectors there, and fix their compensation. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LOAN—To provide for holding terms of the United States District Court at St. Josephs, Mo. To Judiciary Committee.

Also—To constitute St. Josephs, Mo., a port of delivery. To Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the Speaker proceeded, as the next business in order, to the call of States for resolutions:

Mr. LOAN offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of allowing pensions to widows and minor children of soldiers killed by BILL ANDERSON and his guerrillas, at Centralia, Mo., September, 1864. Adopted.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION PLAN.

Mr. UPSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the several Constitutional Conventions elected under the Reconstruction Acts in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint all civil officers, State, county, city or otherwise, in those said States respectively, to act temporarily until Constitutions may be adopted therein, and officers chosen and qualified there under and for that purpose; to relieve any or all such civil officers who may now be acting in each of said States as the Constitutional Convention thereof may deem proper.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked Mr. UPSON to accept as an amendment the following resolution, to be added to his own:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be directed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Generals in the army to detail officers for service in the several military districts established by law in the States recently in rebellion; also, to consider the expediency of constituting the said States a single military district under the command of the General of the army; also, to consider the expediency of providing additional securities for the exercise of the elective franchise in said States, and also to consider the expediency of declaring, by act of Congress, that the Governments heretofore set up in said States, by the order of the President, are not republican forms of government.

Mr. UPSON accepted the amendment as an addition to his resolution.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the resolution should be made mandatory.

Mr. UPSON declined to modify it in that respect.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived by yeas 58, nays 86.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

THE HANCOCK RESOLUTION.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK for his wise, patriotic and timely recognition of the first rights of the citizen, and the great principles of constitutional liberty expressed in the order issued by him on assuming the command of the Fifth Military Department, so called, and for his prompt determination to restore and maintain the supremacy of the civil law within the limits of his command.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. ELDRIDGE to accept the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we utterly condemn the conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, acting President of the United States, for his action in removing that gallant soldier Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of this House are due to Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding the Armies of the United States, for his letter in August last, addressed to the said acting President, in relation to the removal of E. M. STANTON and Gen. SHERIDAN, as well as for his indorsement of the letter of Gen. SHERIDAN dated Jan. 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declined to admit the amendment, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested that it be referred to a committee.

Mr. WARD, at the suggestion of several members, withdrew his motion to lay it on the table; whereupon Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed his motion.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired of the Speaker whether, if the House refused to lay the joint resolution on the table, and did not second the previous question, it would be in order, by amendment, to change the resolution from one of approbation to one of censure.

The Speaker replied that if any member should rise to debate the joint resolution, it would go over under the rule.

The vote was taken on Mr. FARNSWORTH's motion, and it was agreed to by yeas 85, nays 28—a strictly party vote.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

THE NEW-YORK WHISKY SEIZURES.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the quantity of whisky seized in New-York and Brooklyn, the quantity condemned, and the quantity sold, together with the amount received into the Treasury from such sale; also the amount now on hand in possession of the Government.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT CENSURED FOR REMOVING SHERIDAN—THANKS TO GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered the resolution which had been proposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE, as follows:

Resolved, That we utterly condemn the conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, acting President of the United States, for his action in removing that gallant soldier, Major-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of this House are due to Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding the armies of the United States, for his letter of August last, addressed to the said acting President, in relation to the removal of E. M. STANTON and of Gen. SHERIDAN, as well as for his indorsement on the letter of Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Jan. 24, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas.

Mr. CHANLER called for a division of the question.

Mr. ROSS suggested that thanks should also be expressed to Gen. GRANT for what had been called his "whitewashing letter," recommending that members from the South be admitted to their seats in Congress.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. BOYER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This was negatived—yeas, 28; nays, 80.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first branch of the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House utterly condemns the conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for his action in removing that gallant soldier, Major-Gen PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, from the command of the Fifth Military District.

This was adopted by yeas 79, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Clarke, Cobb, Dawes, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Garfield, Gravely, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Koontz, Lawrence, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Morrell, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Plants, Polsley, Price, Raum, Schenck, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Pennsylvania, Windom—79.

NAYS—Adams, Archer, Axtell, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grover, Johnson, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, Morgan, Morrissey, Nicholson, Pruyn, Randall, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stone, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Wood—28.

The second branch of the resolution, tendering thanks to Gen. GRANT, was then adopted. Yeas 82, nays 23.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications, &c., as follows:

From the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a tabular statement of disbursements for contingent and miscellaneous purposes, for the Indian service, for the year ending June 30, 1867. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a communication from the United States Consul at Barcelona, relative to the export of corks, and recommending specific instead of *ad valorem* duty. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

From Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, transmitting a petition of the colored people in Kentucky, complaining of unjust taxation by the State authorities. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Resolutions of the Territorial Assembly of New-Mexico relative to and endorsing the conduct of Gen. HEATH, Secretary of the Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A letter from the Clerk of the House, in relation to the expense of investigating committees, was laid on the table.

The resolutions of the mass meeting in Laurence, Mass., relative to the right of American citizens on British soil, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolutions and memorial of the National Convention of Manufacturers at Cleveland, Ohio, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The proceedings of the Conservative mass meeting of Dougherty County, Ga., were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information on the following points: The number and name of vessels belonging to and connected with the Navy Department on the 1st of April, 1861; the number and names of vessels built by and for the Naval Department since the same date, with the number of their guns; the cost of the vessels purchased for the Naval Department after that date, from whom and by whom purchased, the cost of the commission paid, &c.; also, the names and numbers of vessels sold, with their prices, &c. Adopted.

AMERICANS IN IRELAND.

Mr. WARD sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a constituent of his, DANIEL FITZGERALD, of Hornellsville, N. Y., complaining that he had been recently arrested in Ireland, whither he had gone to visit his relatives. That a letter from Mr. WARD to Minister ADAMS, which he had produced to the local magistrate, had been treated with contempt, and that he was detained in custody a day and a night, and only liberated on condition of leaving the country immediately.

In commenting on the circumstance, Mr. WARD said he had supposed when such arrests were first made known that they were confined to that class of citizens who had gone to Ireland for the purpose of redressing Irish grievances, but he was now satisfied that no American citizen, whether native-born or naturalized, who was not prominently known, could go to Ireland without being subject to arrest and imprisonment. He thought it time that this subject were taken up earnestly, and such action taken as would admonish the British Government that it can no longer with impunity inflict such outrages on American citizens. More than half a century ago, when the United States Government was weak, it chastised that insolent Power, and brought it to its knees, in consequence of ill-treatment of American citizens. Now that this Government is strong, and that its influence pervaded the whole earth, and that it was the foremost power of the world, why should Congress permit such outrages to be any longer continued? In conclusion, he offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SPALDING objected to that part of the resolution authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LOGAN suggested that it might authorize sending for the Queen of England.

Mr. WARD withdrew that part of the resolution, and the resolution, as so modified, was adopted.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House how many and what States had ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Fourteenth Article. Adopted.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. BANKS introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill enacting that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the United States Government. After considerable debate, participated in by Messrs. Banks, Pike, Chanler, Cary, Judd, O'Neil, Myers, Kelley and Randall, the bill was passed.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, called up the bill reported by the Select Committee on Soldiers' Bounties. The first section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to employ, by transfer or otherwise, 25 additional clerks in the division of the Second Auditor's office, employed in furnishing information to the Paymaster-General in reference to soldiers claiming bounty under the act of July, 1866, to be continued as long as necessary.

The second section directs the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to pay duplicate checks on notice of the loss of the original check, or checks, under such regulation as the Treasurer may direct.

Mr. PAINE, a member of the Select Committee, explained at considerable length the causes of the delay in the payment of bounties, and moved to amend the first section by increasing the number of clerks from twenty-five to sixty seven, and also by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide adequate and convenient rooms for the clerks.

Mr. LOGAN offered a substitute directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ as many additional clerks as may be necessary for a speedy settlement of all claims for bounties, and to rent such suitable rooms or buildings as may be necessary to allow the work to be done with dispatch.

Mr. KERR offered an additional amendment that, in cases where the soldier died after the passage of the act and before payment being made, the bounty should be paid to his heirs in the order named in the act.

Without disposing of the bill or any of the amendments the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Organization of the Board of Aldermen and the Rival Boards of Councilmen—The Mayor's Message—The City Budget for 1868.

The Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, and organized by the election of Mr. THOMAS COMAN as President, and Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON as Clerk.

On taking the chair, Mr. COMAN said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

In assuming the duties of the position which your kind partiality has conferred upon me, believe me that I am not unmindful of the cares and responsibilities incident thereto; I fully realize them, and I shall have to rely mainly upon your indulgence to aid me in the performance. I assure you, however, gentlemen, that I shall to the best of my ability endeavor so to discharge the duties of your presiding officer as to merit your commendation. I am aware that to err is human, and if, unfortunately, in the performance of the duties thus intrusted to me, I should meet the common lot of weak humanity, and commit error, it will most assuredly be of the head, not of the heart. With this assurance, I trust I may rely upon your forgiveness of the error, and a continuance of your confidence in the sincerity of my intentions faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of the chair. Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for this substantial evidence of your preference. Rest assured that I fully understand and appreciate the magnitude of the obligation imposed upon me by you in thus selecting me to direct the deliberations of the Board, and that in the desire to serve you to expedite the business of the Board, and to conserve the interest of the public confided to me, care shall never be found wanting.

The usual committees were then appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Councilmen and inform them that the Board of Aldermen had organized and was ready to receive any communications it might be favored with.

The following message from the Mayor was then presented by the Mayor's Secretary.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We enter to-day upon the labors, duties, and cares of a new municipal year, impressed, I trust, with a due sense of our responsibilities, and of our obligations to discharge faithfully the important trusts which have been committed to us. It is true that the Executive and Legislative Departments of the City Government have been deprived of many of the powers which formerly belonged to, and were exercised by them. Only the form of government remains, the substance having been transferred to various Metropolitan District Boards and Commissions, all acting independently of each other and of the municipality. But as the elected representatives of a great City, we should remember that the people look to us to do what can be done for their best interests, and they will expect, that while we assert the right of local self-government, we will so conduct ourselves in all our relations, as to challenge and secure, not only their confidence, but the confidence and respect of the people of the State and the nation. I have nothing to add to the views submitted in my last annual message, in relation to the subject of municipal government. The great majority of our people believe them to be sound. They know that we can never have an efficient or responsible administration of municipal affairs, until all departments are made portions of one harmonious system, under the control and direction of the Chief Executive, who shall have powers adequate to his responsibilities. The duty of giving us such a government belongs to the Legislature and to the Constitutional Convention. The City of New-York, in wealth, resources and population, is in itself an empire, and must have a local government, created by, and responsible to, its people. Our whole government, national, State and local, is a government of the people. It springs from them, rests upon them, looks to them for strength, support and existence; and it does not become any representative in the Convention, or in the Legislature, to ignore the fact. If it be not a fact, then our whole governmental theory is a fallacy. It has been said with much force, that the form of municipal government best calculated to secure the most perfect results is simply this: That there should be a Chief Executive—the Mayor—charged with the duty of enforcing its laws, and clothed with the power to do it. That all other executive and administrative officers (except, perhaps, the Comptroller) and all Boards, or so-called Commissions, should be appointed by, and be made responsible to, the Mayor. That he should have power to call them to account, and to suspend and remove them. That the Legislative Department should have legislative powers only, and should consist of two bodies. That the Board of Aldermen should be elected by the people at large upon a general ticket, and that the Board of Assistants or Councilmen should be elected by wards. We do not require anything complicated or intricate. We do want concentration of power and responsibility, somewhere. If the plan just suggested does not secure good government, it will at least enable the people to see upon whom the responsibility of failure should rest. I am glad to know that these views are sustained by many men of all political parties, and that many of those who have favored and sustained the Metropolitan Commissions concede the fact that it would be far better for general interests if they were all parts of a system, of which the Mayor of the City should be the responsible head.

THE CITY FINANCES.

In the two annual communications which I have heretofore had the honor to submit to the Common Council, I have been careful to state concisely and accurately the real facts in relation to the debt, taxes and expenditures of the City and County Governments. I deem it my duty to continue the statements. It is not only important that your Honorable Body should be able to see and understand at a glance all the facts, but it is equally important that the people generally should be able to do the same. I submit, therefore, the following facts, which I hope will be read and carefully considered:

1. THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Debt of the City and County of New-York, Dec. 31, 1867.

CITY FUNDED DEBT.

Water Stocks—Issued on account of introducing the Croton water into the City and distributing the same		$11,030,800 00
Central Park Stocks—Issued on account of Central Park and improvement on the same		9,923,571 00
Fire Indemnity Stock—Issued for payment of damages for blowing up buildings, December, 1835		402,768 00
Building Loan Stocks—Issued on account of building Workhouse on Blackwell's Island		190,000 00
Real Estate Bonds—Issued in settlement with State lessees of West Washington Market, for payment to the State for sundry lands filled in beyond the boundary line of the Montgomery charter, and for purchase of Fort Gansevoort property		1,133,437 50
Stock for Docks and Slips—Issued for rebuilding and repairing public docks and slips		450,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock—Issued for liquidating and funding floating debt in 1859		2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock—Issued for payment of debt of Public School Society		154,000 00
Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—Issued, as its title indicates, for rebuilding Tompkins Market		34,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—Issued to provide for the families of soldiers in the United States army		3,766,500 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds—Issued to extend the time of payment of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 3		500,000 00
Total funded debt of City		$30,333,076 50

COUNTY FUNDED DEBT.

Harlem Bridge Bonds—Issued for erecting a bridge across Harlem River, at McComb's Dam		$20,000 00
County Court-house Stock—Issued, as its title indicates, for the erection of the new Court-house in Chambers-street		1,800,000 00
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	$2,000,000 00	
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redempt'n B'ds.	946,700 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2	376,600 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3	745,800 00—	$8,069,100 00
The above were issued to provide means for the payment of bounties and for substitutes for the armies of the Union.		
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	$1,000,000 00	
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	635,000 00—	1,635,000 00
Bonds for Repayment of Taxes.—Issued to refund taxes of 1863 and 1864, levied on securities of the United States held by banks and insurance companies, decided by the Courts to be non-taxable		1,727,600 00
Total funded debt of County		$13,251,700 00

RECAPITULATION—FUNDED DEBT.

City.		
Amount payable from Sinking Fund	$22,680,576 50	
Amount payable from taxation	7,652,500 00—	$30,333,076 50
County.		
Amount payable from taxation		13,251,700 20
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold on account of the above debt the sum of		13,984,313 12
Net amount City and County funded debt, Dec. 31, 1867		$29,600,463 38

Of the foregoing debt it will be perceived that $11,030,800 is for Croton Water Works; $9,923,571 for Central Park; and $13,970,600 for expenses growing out of and connected with the war.

TEMPORARY CITY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1867—Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1867	$217,325 65
Street Improvement Fund Bonds—Issued to pay contractors for improving the streets in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	2,442,600 00
Assessment Fund Bonds—Issued to pay for opening, widening, &c., of streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	400,000 00
Assessment Bonds—Issued for the improvement of Seventh-avenue, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	61,472 30
Total temporary debt of City	$3,121,397 95

TEMPORARY COUNTY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1867 issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1867	$200,000 00

RECAPITULATION—TEMPORARY DEBT.

City	$3,121,397 95
County	200,000 00
Total temporary debt, City and County	$3,321,395 00

For the payment of this temporary debt the City holds assets in the shape of assessment liens, unpaid taxes, &c., &c.

The increase of the temporary debt, $287,797 95, the past year, was caused by the large amount required for the payment of expenses for "Improvement of Streets," in anticipation of the collection of the assessments therefor.

Notwithstanding the creation of a debt of $1,727,600 in 1867, to refund taxes collected improperly from banks and on Government securities, in 1863 and 1864, the net funded debt has been reduced in said year (1867,) $1,301,415 01.

The whole debt is well secured, for it is a lien upon the whole property of the City, both public and private. The sinking fund, provided for the payment of the principal and interest of a large portion of it, is in a sound condition. The revenues for payment of the interest on that portion of it payable from this fund are greatly in excess of what is required for that purpose, and the accumulations for payment of the principal will be ample to pay it long before its maturity.

The following brief statement shows the actual condition of

2.—THE SINKING FUNDS.

I.—SINKING FUND FOR REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Revenues received during the year	$1,048,568 87	
Received from sales of real estate, net	832,281 00	
Excise license fees	699,823 41	
Installments on account of principal of debt	135,420 69—	$2,716,093 97
Received from bonds and mortgages paid off during the year:		
Prior to Jan. 1, 1866	$7,767 50	
Since Jan. 1, 1866	57,702 57—	65,470 07

II. SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

Cr. Balance, Jan. 1, 1867		$303,702 12
Revenues of this fund during the year 1867		1,872,613 06
Total		$2,176,315 18
Payments.		
Interest on City stocks paid in 1867	$681,175 44	
Surplus transferred to the general fund	1,293,000 00	
Expenses paid (advertising, &c.)	11,186 22	
Cash on hand in interest account	190,953 52—	2,176,315 13
Debt Account.		
The Commissioners of Sinking Fund hold securities to amount of	$13,599,242 95	
Cash	385,070 17	
Making a total		$13,984,313 12
Being $2,744,015 more than the total held Dec. 31, 1866.		
And the Comptroller holds bonds and mortgages which, when paid, will be credited to this fund, amounting to		1,501,683 68
Being half a million more than the amount held Dec. 31, 1866.		
Mortgages for water grants		9,178 76

3.—CITY REAL ESTATE.

In my first annual message I recommended a sale of the unimproved real estate belonging to the City. The recommendation was promptly acted upon by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and large sales were made in 1866. The results of these sales have already been communicated. During the past year the Commissioners have continued the sales, and have included in them improved real estate not needed for public purposes. The results of the sales of 1867 are as follows:

REAL ESTATE OF THE CITY.

The sale of April 22, 1867, comprised 49 parcels, consisting of 38 improved and 11 vacant lots, amounting to		$613,300 00
The sale of Oct. 21, 1867, comprised 115 parcels, consisting of 7 improved and 108 vacant lots, amounting to		708,850 00
There was also received from the Government of the United States for a portion of the Park as a site for a Post-office	$500,000 00	
For site for Barge Office at the Battery	10,000 00—	510,000 00
Total sale of real estate for year 1867		$1,832,150 00

In addition to the above there were fourteen parcels bid for, the purchasers of which have failed to make application for, amounting to $99,200. The Government purchase was made in cash. Upon all other sales, excepting the fourteen parcels mentioned, the purchasers have paid thirty per cent. in cash, and executed bonds and mortgages for balance of purchase-money.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1867.

This amounted to $22,176,878 83. I invite the careful attention of yourselves and the tax-payers to its details:

Tax levy for the year 1867		$22,176,878 83
For the following purposes, viz.:		
I.—For the use of the State	$3,890,544 41	
II.—For the Police, Board of Health, various Asylums, and support of the County Government	7,071,077 35	
III.—For Board of Education, Public Charities and Correction, &c., &c., and support of the City Government	10,599,359 03	
Required for payment of appropriations	$21,560,970 79	
In addition, the Board of Supervisors are authorized to levy three per cent. on the amount of tax required (Laws of 1863, chap. 293, sec. 6) to cover losses arising from erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c. The amount levied for this purpose in 1866 was	615,898 04—	$22,176,878 83

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR STATE PURPOSES.

Expenses under the control of the State Authorities.

Common Schools for State, ¾ of a mill	$455,088 27	
General purposes, 1¾ mills	1,061,872 62	
Canals, 9-16 mills	341,316 19	
Extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill	113,772 07	
Champlain Canal, 3-16 of a mill	113,772 07	
For Bounty, 2¾ of a mill	1,289,416 75	
Deficiency in State Tax of 1865	515,306 44	—$3,890,544 41

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Expenses Controlled by Commissions under Special Acts of the Legislature.

For support of the Metropolitan Police in this county	$2,612,754 99	
For construction of Harlem Bridge	87,000 00	
For Metropolitan Board of Health	74,876 47	
For College of the City of New-York	114,000 00—	$2,889,631 46
For Interest on the County, War and Riot Debt.		
Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	$92,000 00	
Interest on Bounty Bonds	491,508 00—	$583,508 00
For Interest on the County Debt.		
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$1,400 00	
Interest on County Revenue Bonds	80,000 00	
Interest on Tax Bonds	180,000 00	
Interest on Court-house Stock	106,500 00—	$367,900 00
General Expenses of the County, viz.:		
Salaries—Legislative	$38,300 00	
Salaries—Executive	201,000 00	
Salaries—Judiciary	460,000 00	
Election expenses	123,500 00	
Erection of New Court-house	800,000 00	
Armories and drill-rooms	400,000 00	
Miscellaneous items	989,454 09	
The various asylums, the Children's Aid Society and Institution for the Blind	317,213 80	
	$3,350,037 89	
Deduct revenues of the County not otherwise specifically appropriated by law	120,000 00—	$3,230,037 89
Tax levied for County purposes		$7,071,077 35

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Expenses of various Boards and Commissions and Special Appropriations by the Legislature:

Board of Commissioners of Central Park	$241,095 00	
Interest on the Central Park Debt	605,321 24	
Metropolitan Fire Department	780,290 00	
Metropolitan Police, in addition to amount on county account	47,500 00	
Public Charities and Correction	1,095,267 51	
Public instruction $2,939,348 00; Less school money received from the State 247,441 58—	2,691,906 42	
Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street	15,000 00	
Sundry additions by the Legislature, including donation $199,500 00—	814,517 00—	$6,290,897 17
For Interest on the City War Debt.		
Interest on bonds issued to procure funds for aiding families whose husbands or dependants served in the war	$243,655 00	
Interest on bounty bonds	29,400 00—	$273,055 00
For Interest on the City Debt.		
Interest on various City stocks, exclusive of the Central Park Stock	$202,266 64	
Interest on City Revenue Bonds	150,000 00	—$352,266 64
For Redemption of the City Debt.		
Installments of principal of the City Debt		$692,420 36
General Expenses.		
Salaries	$883,094 39	
Cleaning streets	529,728 86	
Judgments	414,269 87	
Lamps and gas	1,086,995 00	
Public buildings	50,000 00	
Real Estate	50,000 00	
Rent	67,900 00	
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	104,000 00	
Stationery	40,000 00	
Printing for the Common Council	70,000 00	
Streets—Repaving	130,000 00	
Water-pipes and laying	362,000 00	
Election expenses	25,000 00	
Roads and avenues	60,000 00	
Aqueduct repairs	80,000 00	
Miscellaneous items	800,290 33	
	$4,748,278 28	
Less revenue of the City not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including the surplus of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt	1,752,558 42	—2,990,719 86
Tax levied for City purposes		$10,599,359 03

It will be remembered that the tax levy of 1866 was about $17,000,000. I ask careful attention to the items which make up this increase of nearly $5,000,000 in 1867. Only a small portion of this increase is chargeable to the City or County Government. It will be remembered that all appropriations are and have been made by the State Legislature, and that the Common Council has not now, and for some years has not had, the power to make any expenditure or incur any liability beyond their appropriations.

The following are the items showing the increase over the tax of 1866:

INCREASE FOR STATE PURPOSES.

For installment on State Bounty Debt	$1,289,416 75	
Decrease in amount for canals, general purposes and common schools	817,028 15—	$472,388 60
The deficiency in State tax of 1865, withheld by this county for taxes of 1863 and 1864, not collectable from banks and insurance companies	515,306 44—	$987,695 04

INCREASE FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Police Department	$434,370 29	
Commissioners of Charities	100,000 00	
For redemption of bonds issued for repayment of taxes collected of banks, &c., on Government securities	500,000 00	
For expenses about same	55,380 00	
Election expenses of Constitutional Convention	33,000 00	
Interest on county debt	32,844 24	
Court-house	300,000 00	
Sundry items, as per Comptroller's report	51,901 36—	$1,507,495 89

INCREASE FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Public instruction	$485,020 46	
Redemption of City Bounty Loan	490,000 00	
Lamps and gas	323,250 00	
Judgments	271,269 87	
Arching Fourth-avenue	100,000 00	
Repaving Broadway	390,817 00	
Difference in increase on other items:		
Total increase. $1,059,989 04		
Total decrease. 994,956 37—	65,032 67—	2,125,390 00
To supply deficiencies in the product of the tax arising from insolvencies and erroneous assessments, as authorized by section 6, chapter 293, of the Laws of 1861:		
Amount required in 1867	$637,562 79	
Amount levied in 1866	319,255 62—	318,307 17
Total increase of 1867 over 1866		$4,938,888 10

It will be perceived that the chief portion of the increase has arisen from the increased demands of the State, the Police Department, the Board of Education, the redemption of the public war debt, the refunding of taxes collected of banks in past years on their Government securities, the paving of Broadway by a special commission, the arching of the Fourth-avenue by order of the Legislature, and the deficiencies growing out of erroneous assessments.

The State tax upon New-York City and country is increasing rapidly. In 1866 it was about $3,000,000. In 1867 it was about $4,000,000. In 1868 it will be about $5,500,000. Until the year 1855 the whole tax levy for State, City and County purposes did not amount to as much as our State tax alone will in 1868. Our whole tax levy has doubled in amount since 1861, when the late war commenced.

The assessed valuation of property for purposes of taxation from 1861 to 1867 inclusive, was as follows, viz.:

1861	$581,579,971	1865	$608,792,335
1862	572,655,045	1866	736,989,908
1863	594,300,193	1867	830,594,713
1864	634,495,040		

We are now beginning to pay the indebtedness contracted during the war, and our people must be fully prepared to bear heavy burdens. It is certain, however, that a very large amount of money may be saved annually, by a proper effort in the various departments of the City and County Governments, and in the Boards and Commissions, to cut down the number of employés upon the pay-rolls, which are unnecessarily large, and to scrutinize, more closely, the prices charged for all supplies and articles furnished. There must be increased economy. We shall need all our resources, as well as all our self-denial, to meet the increasing demands upon us: and I urge upon all persons charged with public trusts to bear in mind the fact.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

In this connection, I deem it proper, to call especial attention, to the recent action of the City Chamberlain, which deserves great commendation, and which is eminently worthy of imitation by all public officers. All the revenues of the City, including all moneys raised by taxation, are deposited with the City Chamberlain, upon whom all warrents for the payment of money are drawn. He is required by law, to keep his deposits in three banking institutions, and equalize them as far as possible. At times, large balances of City funds remain on deposit to his credit. It has always been the understood practice of City Chamberlains, to realize for themselves, or for the institutions in which they were interested, all benefits and advantages to be derived from the use by the banks of these undrawn deposits. It was a practice established by long custom, and one with which the Legislature had always refused to interfere. On the 27th of February, 1867, I nominated, and the Honorable the Board of Aldermen confirmed, Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, as City Chamberlain. The Legislature was solicited to interfere, to compel him to deposit the public moneys with the banks which would pay the largest rate of interest to the City. The Legislature declined to do so. Since then Mr. SWEENY has voluntarily announced his determination to depart from the custom of his predecessors, and to pay into the City Treasury, whatever interest he can realize upon the undrawn balances in the deposit banks. From the time of his appointment, up to November, 1867, when, it will be remembered, the general collection of taxes begun, the balances were light. Since then they have been heavier, and he has paid into the Treasury, for interest received by him, nearly $50,008. It is fair to assume, that the sum to be received, will be not less than $100,000 per annum, over and above all the expenses and salaries of his office, and that no successor of his will ever depart from the practice established by him. If this be followed up, as it must be, for one-half of the period during which Mr. SWEENY's predecessors, as before stated, had the use of the public money, millions of dollars will be added to the public funds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The business of the Mayor's office during the year has been greatly interfered with by the action of the last Legislature, in attempting to transfer to the Police Department, a great portion of its business relating to licenses, &c. I believed the act of the Legislature to be unconstitutional and void, and obtained the judgment of the Supreme Court, and afterward of the Court of Appeals, to that effect, in the month of October last. For several months prior to that, however, the whole license business had been suspended. Immediately upon obtaining the judgment of the Court of Appeals, the business was resumed, and the following the are receipts of the year:

Whole number of licenses issued	14,524
Whole number of complaints investigated	994
Total number of receipts	$62,025 63

I regret to inform you in this connection, that several of the Railroad Companies have refused to pay the license fixed by law and ordinance. They choose to defy the authorities, and to take the chances of litigation. Suits have been brought against them, but the Corporation Attorney informs me that he has not been able yet to secure a trial of the issues. By reason of defective laws, I have been unable to enforce any summary means of compelling the delinquents to pay their just dues into the City Treasury. I will endeavor during the present Winter to supply the defect.

PERMIT BUREAU.

The Permit Bureau has yielded a net revenue of $21,826 63. The Legislature last Winter prohibited any of the City authorities from granting any permit, to any person, to encumber the sidewalks or streets. The same Legislature, however, incorporated a private company, under the plausible title of the "Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company," and authorized this company, without paying any revenue to the City, to occupy its sidewalks and streets with booths and stands, under certain regulations of the Board of Health. I need not discuss the policy or justice of such legislation, but I recommend that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to take proceedings to test its validity.

EMIGRATION.

The foreign emigration into this City, during the past year, has been greater than at any year since 1854. Two hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighteen emigrants have arrived, being nearly 10,000 more than during the year 1866.

SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools are in a very flourishing condition. The expenditures, however, are very heavy, and rapidly increasing. The average daily attendance of children is about 100,000.

STREET PAVING.

A large amount of Belgian or trap-lock pavement has been laid during the year, and many contracts have been made for additional work, in obedience to the ordinances of the Common Council. Ordinances having been passed, directing certain streets to be paved with the Nicholson pavement, I withheld my approval until parties affected by the work could, if they desired, have an opportunity to object. But few objections were made. Inasmuch as the pavement was patented, and for this reason there could be no competition for the work, I required the owners of the patent (before I approved the ordinances) to enter into a stipulation as to the price for which they would lay the pavement. I am of the opinion that this pavement has thus far been received with great favor; but as it is, in this city at least, comparatively new and untried, and as it is much more expensive than the Belgian, and not as durable, I recommend that no new ordinance shall be adopted, unless a majority of the owners of property, in the streets proposed to be paved, petition for the same.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

For detailed operations of the Finance, Law, Croton and Street Departments, I respectfully refer your honorable body to the reports of those departments respectively, which will be submitted.

CROTON RESERVOIRS, SEWERAGE, &C.

The City of New-York can justly point with pride to the Croton Aqueduct, and all that pertains to it. The work in connection with it is going on. The new reservoir at High Bridge, and the storage reservoirs in Putnam County, are progressing as rapidly as can be expected. The speedy completion of all these reservoirs is of very great importance, and no efforts should be spared to urge the work forward. I am informed by the Chief-Engineer of the Croton Board that improvements are being made in our very defective system of sewerage. The whole subject is now under the absolute control of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and whoever may be responsible for past neglect, there can be no question of future responsibility. It is to be hoped an improved system will be speedily carried into operation.

WHARVES, PIERS, AND MARKETS.

The subject of the wharves, piers, and markets, is one which has engaged my most serious and anxious attention. New-York does not possess a market or a wharf worthy of a great city. When, in former years, the municipal authorities possessed the power to improve them, they failed to do their duty. Year after year, successive Mayors recommended that something should be done, and year after year passed, without any apparent effort to accomplish what was needed. In later years, during which, by Legislative enactments, the municipal authorities have been virtually deprived of the power of making any improvements; various plans have been suggested and submitted to the Legislature; but the interests involved and affected, have been so numerous and clashing, that all efforts to procure the passage of satisfactory laws, have been unavailing. The market property—the fee of which is valued at between two and three millions of dollars—actually yields but little, if any revenue to the City; while the market buildings are discreditable and disgraceful. The wharves and piers belonging to the City—never, perhaps, properly valued, but worth, it is believed, not less than $10,000,000—are not only discreditable to a great commercial city, but are a constant source of expense, and not of revenue. The public demands, and very justly, that this condition of things shall not continue, and the Legislature must intervene speedily.

I respectfully submit for consideration the following suggestions:

First—As to the Markets.

In my judgment there should and must be public wholesale markets, but they should not be controlled by public officials. Managed as they now are, and as they always have been and must be, while public officers manage them, they seem merely to afford places for a large number of officials who draw large salaries for comparatively small services. There is no reason why a great city should undertake to carry on and conduct a market business. The City owns the property, and now rents it out in stalls and small parcels to numerous lessees. The City is obliged to collect the rents of thousands of these tenants, clean all the markets and make all the repairs. There is not only a constant struggle for official appointments in the markets, but a struggle also among political favorites for market stands and stalls. The City suffers, the political party in power suffers and the marketmen suffer. The remedy clearly lies in the simple plan of a sale of the fee of the market property, or of leases of it for a long term of years for market purposes. This should not be done, however, except with a due regard not only to the interests of the city, but to the marketmen who have established business in the markets. The interests of the City will not suffer in the least degree by extending to the market-men the necessary protection. It will be rather benefitted by it. My plan is simply this, viz.:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (to which fund all market rents and proceeds of sales of market property are pledged) should be authorized and empowered to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the property now in actual use for market purposes; or else to sell a lease of the same for a long term of years. They should impose as conditions upon the purchasers that the property should continue to be used as market property; that market buildings, of a class and style to be approved by them, to be made known before the time of sale, should be erected upon the premises, and that in the renting of the stalls and stands in the new markets, the first choice and preference should be given to the market-men, who have at the time of sale an established business there. A valuation of the property, as in all cases of sales of real estate under the ordinances, to be made before the sale, would prevent any sacrifice of the property. There is no necessity in this communication, of stating in greater detail, how this plan could be carried out. It is simple and practicable. The result, I am confident, would be that in a single year we would have markets which would be a credit and ornament to the City; and the Sinking Fund would receive a revenue equal to the lawful interest on the actual value of the property. If it is objected that this plan contemplates the retention of the present market sites, I have only to reply that their retention seems necessary, for the reasons that unoccupied parcels of ground, which in size, or location and value, would be adapted to the required purpose, cannot now be had in the City. If these views meet with favor, I trust the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the concurrence of the Common Council, will make the proper effort, during the present session of the Legislature, to secure the passage of the necessary law to authorize the execution of the plan.

Second.—As to Wharves and Piers.

Some of the wharves which are owned by the city are under leases for a long term of years, which leases the *City alone has the right to terminate*, if the wharves shall be required for public purposes. Other wharves are leased only for a single year, with the same right reserved to the City. The City alone can resume possession for the purpose of public improvement, or other public use. No State Board or Metropolitan Commission could do it. I mention this fact as of great importance. The average annual expense of rebuilding and repairing the wharves and piers, exceeds the revenue derived from them. The present rates of wharfage and dockage, as established by the State Legislature, are so low that a lessee cannot afford to pay a rental nearly equal to the interest on the estimated value of wharf property. The power to rebuild and improve, and the power to establish rates of wharfage and dockage, should be vested in the same body. If this joint power should be exercised with wisdom and discretion, I have no doubt that the revenues from the piers would pay the interest on the value of the property and the cost of improvement, and leave a considerable balance every year for a sinking fund, for the payment of the principal of such cost, and in the end would yield a large sum towards paying the general expenses of the City. To attain this end, I submit the following plan, which is, in my judgment, as practical and practicable, as it is simple. It will be recollected that all rents of wharves and piers, and all proceeds of sales thereof, belong to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This Commission is made up of the Mayor, the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, the Recorder, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen. It represents, therefore, the Executive and Finance Departments of the City, the Judiciary, and both Boards of the Common Council. I propose that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, together with three persons to be appointed by the Mayor, shall constitute a Board of Wharves and Piers. I suggest this addition of three persons to be appointed by the Mayor because it will enable him to have a representation in the Board of the commercial interests, and of men of practical knowledge and experience in connection with the subject. The Board, thus constituted, should have the entire charge and control of all the wharves and piers belonging to the City. It should be authorized to make and adopt a general system of improvement, and to carry it into execution and operation. To this end it should have power to expend the necessary moneys, (under such limitations as the Legislature may prescribe,) to be raised upon bonds to be issued on authority of the Common Council. It should have power to lease the wharves and piers, (the rents in all cases to be paid, as now, into the Sinking Fund,) and it should also have power to fix the rates of wharfage and dockage in all cases. These general suggestions cover my plan. The details of it need not be stated in this message. It can only be objected to by those who seek to attain the same object by a new Metropolitan District Commission, (which I venture to say is now impossible,) or by interested parties, who, having some personal end to attain, will oppose any plan with which they are not immediately connected. I have thrown out these suggestions because I am satisfied that the great work can only be accomplished as a public work. I see no reason to believe that an absolute sale of the pier property to individual owners would secure the result we all desire so much. The so-called private piers in this City are but little, if any, better than those belonging to the City. The best piers we have are those which are occupied exclusively by lessees for their own business. These lessees have made improvements adapted to their own wants. But this great commercial city needs a general improvement, upon a general plan, and there must be, I am satisfied, a public plan carried into operation by public authority. The present rates of wharfage will not justify the erection of first-class piers, either by the City or by private owners. If the City sets the example of improvement which I have suggested, and the Board be authorized to fix the rates of wharfage, there can be no doubt that private owners will soon make equal improvements, as they could well do under the increased rates.

EXTENSION OF FIFTH-AVENUE, ETC.

In my last annual message I called the attention of the Common Council to the propriety of extending Fifth-avenue through Washington-square, and then widening Laurens-street to West Broadway. Also, to the extension of Centre-street to Lafayette-place, which connects with Fourth-avenue. These suggestions received no attention from the Common Council of 1867. I trust your honorable body will appreciate their importance.

CONCLUSION.

I have made this message strictly a business communication. I feel constrained now, by reason of the length to which it has unavoidably been extended, to omit any present reference to other matters of interest and importance, to which I shall take occasion from time to time hereafter, to call your attention. I shall endeavor, during the continuance of our official connection, to maintain relations of harmony and confidence with the members of the Common Council. I invite their confidence, and a free expression of opinion at all times, upon public questions. We may often differ, and in such cases I shall never hesitate to speak frankly, and follow the convictions of my own judgment, and the dictates of my own conscience. Inasmuch as under present laws, it requires a three-fourths vote to pass any measure of importance, and only a two-thirds vote to override the Mayor's veto, a veto will be of but little use, except to enable me to express my own views and make my own record. I shall interpose it only when I deem it absolutely necessary, and I trust it will never be considered except fairly and with respect. Let us unite in doing all we can to defend the integrity and to assert the right of our City and its Government. I close this communication with an expression of my sincere desire and hope that the year upon which we are just entering may be an eventful one in the history of our City and our country; that we may be restored at least to a portion of our municipal rights and privileges; that our country may be prosperous and happy; and that the great commercial interests of our City, and the still greater interests of humanity and patriotism, may be promoted by a real and substantial union of all the States under the Constitution, and by a restoration of perfect peace and harmony among the people of our whole land.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

On motion the message was ordered to be printed.

THE CITY BUDGET.

The following communication from the Comptroller, being the City Budget for 1868, was presented and read:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The tenth section of the Act, chap. 586, Laws of 1867, provides that "hereafter all estimates for the anticipated annual expenditures of all boards and departments of the Government of the City of New-York shall be made by the chief officers of every such board or department, in connection with the Mayor and Comptroller of said City, and submitted to the Common Council of said City at the first meeting thereof in January of each year." * * *

In accordance with such provision, the different heads of departments have forwarded to me statements of the amounts which will be required by them during the present year; and the same having been acted upon by the Mayor and Comptroller, I have the honor to submit herewith the amount of appropriations required in each case, as approved by them.

The estimates of the Board of Education, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Metropolitan Fire Department, and of the Board of Metropolitan Police required to be paid from the City treasury, are also herewith submitted.

The expenditures of the Corporation are classed as follows: 1. The support of the City Government. 2. Interest on City debt. 3. Redemption of the principal of the City debt. 4. Construction of public works; the means for which are provided by loans upon City Stocks. 5. Public improvements; the cost of which is defrayed by assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

The objects for which appropriations are required to be made are comprised under the first, second and third of these divisions, and the estimates refer exclusively to the expenses provided for by taxation.

SUPPORT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The estimated expenses for this purpose are provided for under the titles of the several departments, commissions and officers having charge of the same, as follows:

I.—THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The appropriations required for expenditures of this department are as follows:

Advertising for Common Council	$50,000 00
Contingencies—Legislative Department for incidental expenses of Clerk's office	500 00
City contingencies	30,000 00
City Dispensaries	12,000 00
Printing for the Common Council	60,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	133,800 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Total	$294,300 00

II.—THE MAYORALTY.

The expenses of the Mayor's office are estimated and provided for under the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Contingencies—Mayor's office	$9,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's office	38,500 00
Total	$47,500 00

III.—THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. *The Department of Finance.*—Under this head provision is made for the following, viz.:

Cleaning Markets	$25,000 00
City Chamberlain, fees of	10,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's office	20,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	7,500 00
Charges on arrears of assessments	7,500 00
Errors and delinquencies	1,000 00
Judgments	......
Real Estate Expenses	50,000 00
Rents	35,547 50
Salaries—Department of Finance	190,589 18
Total	$347,136 68

2. *The Street Department.*—The estimated expenditures of this department are provided for under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Street Department	$15,000 00
Lamps and Gas	894,000 00
Lands and Places	45,000 00
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	20,000 00
Printing for Departments	40,000 00
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	77,000 00
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor	1,500 00
Roads and Avenues	103,500 00
Salaries—Street Department	137,180 00
Stationery and blank-books	45,000 00
Street Improvements	10,000 00
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices	90,000 00
Wharves, Piers and Slips	497,000 00
Total	$1,975,180 00

3. *The Croton Aqueduct Department.*—The appropriations required for expenditures in this Department are as follows:

Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$80,000 00
Alterations of Aqueduct	10,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	10,000 00
Deficiencies — Croton Aqueduct Department	1,000 00
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	3,500 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	100,892 00
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	104,000 00
Water pipes and laying	448,470 00
Wells and pumps—repairing and cleaning	5,000 00
Total	$762,862 00

4. *The Department of Public Charities and Correction.*—The following appropriation is required to be made for the expenditures of this Department, viz:

Public Charities and Correction	$960,543, 00

5. *The Law Department.*—The following are the estimates for this Department:

Contingencies—Law Department, including $5,131 26 for rent of offices Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street	35,131 26
Salaries—Law Department	40,300 00
Total	$75,431 26

6. *The Board of Metropolitan Police.*—Provision is required to be made by the Corporation for expenses under the following heads:

Election expenses	$25,500 00	
Add for expenses of Board of City Canvassers, advertising and printing, rewards for detecting and exposing illegal voting, and all other legal charges attending the Charter Election not provided for in the estimate of the Board of Police	10,000 00—	$35,500 00
Police Station-houses		42,000 00
Police Telegraph		7,200 00
Total		$84,700 00

7. *The Board of Education.*—The following appropriation is required to be made for the expenses of the Board of Education, viz.:

Public Instruction	$2,900,000 00

8. *The Street-Cleaning Commission.*—For expenses, cleaning streets under contract 504,696 00

9. *The Metropolitan Board of Health.*—The expenses for removing night-soil, offal and dead animals are provided for under the following head, viz.:

Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals	$40,500 00

10. *The Metropolitan Fire Department.*—The estimate of expenses of this department for the year 1868, as agreed upon by the Board of Estimate, is $893,800, which amount is provided for under the following head, viz.:

Metropolitan Fire Department Fund	$893,800 00

11. *The Board of Assessors.*—The following appropriation is required to be made for salaries of the Board of Assessors and their clerk, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Assessors	$19,000 00

12. *The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.*—The following is the amount required to be appropriated for the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, viz.:

Central Park—maintenance and government of	$200,000 00
Laying out and improving certain portions of the City of New-York, as authorized by chapter 697, Laws of 1867	19,060 32
Total	$219,060 32

13. *The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.*—The following appropriation is required to be made, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	$3,000 00

IV.—THE CITY COURTS.

For the payment of the salaries of the Justices, Clerks and attendants of the District (Civil) Courts and the Police District Courts, the following appropriation is required, viz.:

Salaries—City Courts	$186,300

RECAPITULATION.

Of the estimated amounts required to be appropriated and provided for the support of the several Departments, Boards and Commissions of the City Government.

I. The Legislative Department		$294,300 00
II. The Mayoralty		47,500 00
III. The Executive Departments, viz.:		
1. The Department of Finance	$347,136 68	
2. The Street Depart'nt	1,975,180 00	
3. The Croton Aqueduct Department	762,862 00	
4. The Depart'nt of Public Charities and Correction	960,543 00	
5. The Law Department	75,431 26	
6. The Board of Metropolitan Police	84,700 00	
7. The Board of Educa'n	2,900,000 00	
8. The Street-cleaning Commission	504,696 00	
9. The Metropolitan B'd of Health	40,500 00	
10. The Metropolitan Fire Department	893,800 00	
11. The Board of Assessors	19,000 00	
12. The Board of Commissioners of Central Park	219,060 32	
13. The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00—	8,785,909 26
IV. The City Courts		186,300 00
Total		$9,314,009 26

2. INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The following amounts are required to be appropriated and provided for the payment of that portion of interest on the City debt which by law is payable from taxation, viz.:

Interest on revenue bonds	$150,000 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	183,964 20
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	36,465 00
Interest on Central Park Additional Fund Stock	59,900 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	147,183 72
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	124,992 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895	2,500 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,790 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips	22,500 00
Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	1,870 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	164,880 00
Interest on Vol. Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds	35,000 00
Interest on Vol. Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at five per cent	100,000 00
Interest on Vol. Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, at six per cent	90,000 00
Interest on Vol. Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12, at seven per cent	17,737 63
Total	$1,144,692 55

3. REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Appropriations are required to be made for the following installments on the principal of the City Debt, payable in the year 1868, viz.:

Public Education Stock of 1873	$4,657 36
Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	17,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	130,763 33
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds	500,000 00
Stock for Docks and Slips	50,000 00
Total	$702,420 69

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

The estimated amount of appropriations required to be made for 1868 is as follows, viz.:

For the support of the City Government	$9,314,009 26
For interest on the City debt	1,144,692 55
For redemption of the City debt	702,420 69
Total	$11,161,122 50

By the tenth section of the act, chapter 586, Laws of 1867, before referred to, the estimates for the support of the City Government are required to be presented to the Legislature within three weeks from the first Monday in January of each year. It is therefore requested that early action may be had by your honorable body on this subject.

A draft of an ordinance making the appropriations is herewith submitted for your consideration and action.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the general fund, including the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt are estimated at $2,000,000

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION FOR CITY PURPOSES IN 1868.

Amount, as per foregoing estimates	$11,161,122 50
Amount of receipts	2,000,000 00
Total amount to be raised by tax	$9,161,122 50

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on Finance, to whom the budget was referred: MOORE, HARDY, COULTER, FARLEY and MCQUADE.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Report of the Comptroller on the Revenue of the City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1868.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor:

SIR: In submitting for your information an abstract of the operations of the Department of Finance for the year 1867, as compared with the year 1866, it seems appropriate to direct attention to some of the measures which the Comptroller has deemed it expedient to adopt for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the City.

In the annual report which the Comptroller submitted to the Common Council in the month of May last, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds for the year 1866, he respectfully recommended the sale of the market property and all other real estate belonging to the Corporation, not necessary for public purposes.

The Comptroller is gratified in being able to state that this recommendation was in part carried into effect, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by whose authority, large amounts of the real estate belonging to the City, were sold at public auction in the months of April and October of the present year.

These sales were attended with the most gratifying results, and fully demonstrated the wisdom of the measure recommended, thereby placing to the credit of the sinking fund a large amount of money which otherwise would have yielded little or no revenue.

The amount of these sales was as follows, viz.:

Sale of April	$613,300
Sale of October	708,850
Making a total of	$1,322,150

exclusive of the sum of $99,200 bid for property at such sales for which purchasers have failed to make application.

Another measure instituted by the Comptroller, with the view of augmenting the resources of the sinking fund, was that of increasing the rents of stands and stalls in the public markets, (in some instances more than double the amount formerly received by the City from that source,) which has been acquiesced in cheerfully by all engaged in market traffic. The collections from this source for the year 1867, (including fees collected from market wagons,) over those of 1866, are as follows:

Receipts of market rents and fees for 1867	$246,156 11
Receipts of market rents and fees for 1866	183,186 37
Making a net increase from this source of	$62,969 74

By referring to the details which accompany this statement it will be seen that the increase of the revenue growing out of the several measures recommended by the Comptroller, amounts to a large sum, which is available by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for investment on account of Redemption of the City Debt, or transferable to the "General Fund" for the diminution of the taxes of the City, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, Chap. 163, Laws of 1862.

The Comptroller has exercised the power which the charter and the laws confer upon him as the head of the Department of Finance, to increase the revenues of the Corporation at every available point and feels gratified in being able to state that his efforts have been rewarded with success.

The recent important decision of the Court of Appeals, recognizing and restoring the ancient chartered rights of the City to the Mayor, in the matter of granting licenses when considered in connection with the fact, that the whole subject of our municipal rights formed the chief, if not the only, point of discussion during our recent election, together with the unexampled unanimity with which you were re-elected to the Mayoralty, should set at rest all doubts as to the determination of the people of this City, now acting in harmony with the decisions of the highest court in the State, to maintain inviolate their chartered rights and privileges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

The Old Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen elected in 1866, which claims to hold over until the first Monday in January, 1869, was to have met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was near 11 before a quorum was present.

Quite a large lobby took possession of the seats assigned to them outside the railing so soon as the doors were opened, but no one was permitted to pass the railing except the members of the Board and representatives of the Press. A Police Sergeant stood beside the doorkeeper and assisted to enforce the rule that no one but those privileged to do so should pass the railing. In the corridor a dozen policemen were stationed, under Capt. BRACKETT. As the hour of noon approached six policemen were placed at each door of the chamber, and no one was permitted to enter.

The President having taken the chair, a quantity of routine business was disposed of, among which was a resolution to extend the time of the contract for regulating One Hundred and Ninth-street.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said he hoped the resolution would not be adopted. The contractor was not doing his work and was asking for more time, while at the same time the salary of the Inspector at $3 per day was going on, and was just so much useless expense to the City.

The resolution was, however, adopted.

A resolution to permit the proprietors of the Savings' Bank building at No. 811 Third-avenue, to extend its portico six inches beyond the stoop line, was concurred in.

The hour of noon having arrived, Mr. FLYNN moved that the Board appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, and inform him the Board was about to adjourn.

Mr. STACOM said there could be no necessity for such a proceeding, as the Board was a continuous body and was not about to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. FLYNN then withdrew his motion.

The President, Mr. BRINKMAN, said that his term of office as President of the Board having expired, he begged to thank his colleagues for their courtesies toward him, and he would, with their permission, leave the further business of the Board in the hands of the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. HARTMANN Mr. FLYNN then took the chair.

Mr. BRINKMAN moved that the section of the Tax Levy extending the time of the Board of Councilmen to January, 1869, be read, in order that the Board might see exactly what power it had.

The motion was adopted, and the section of the Tax Levy extending the time of the Board for one year was read. The roll was then called, and twenty-four members answered to their names.

Mr. HARTMANN then offered a resolution appointing JOHN STACOM, President of the Board; JOHN R. GREENE, Clerk; RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Sergeant-at-Arms; H. S. POWERS, Assistant Sergeant; and F. COOHER, Doorkeeper.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS offered as a substitute a resolution appointing Mr. WM. B. ROBERTS, President; WM. J. STUART, Clerk; ANDREW J. MINOR, Sergeant-at-Arms; JOHN WALKER, Assistant Sergeant; and WM. J. WILLIAMSON, Doorkeeper.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 10 to 14, and the original resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 10.

Mr. STACOM then took the Chair, and briefly thanked his colleagues for the honor they had done him in electing him their President.

(At this juncture a loud and continued rapping at the floor of the Chamber was heard, and Capt. BRACKETT and the Doorkeeper entered and announced to the President, privately, that a committee of the new Board of Councilmen were at the door and demanded admittance. The President instructed them to take no notice whatever of the application for admittance, and after remaining a short time the Committee withdrew.)

The President announced that he had a communication from the Clerk of the Board, which was read, and proved to be a copy of the certificate of election of the new Board of Councilmen, which had been transmitted to the Clerk by Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE.

It was laid over.

The Mayor's Secretary here entered and presented the Mayor's annual message, which was read and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Soon after the adjournment of the Board a delegation from the newly elected Board of Councilmen called on the Clerk of the old Board, and made a formal demand for the books and papers in his possession. The demand was refused and the delegation retired.

The New Board of Councilmen.

At noon the members of the Board of Councilmen elected at the last charter election met in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

On motion, Mr. FEITNER took the chair, and Mr. PETER MCKNIGHT was appointed temporary Clerk.

Mr. MCKNIGHT then read a communication from DAVID T. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Common Council, certifying to the election of the members of the Board, as declared by the Board of City Canvassers.

At this stage of the proceedings a person in the lobby, Mr. O'BRIEN, claimed to be heard. He said that under the charter of 1857 he was legally a member of the Board.

Mr. O'BRIEN having been called to order, the roll was called, and Mr. CANARY then offered a resolution that the following gentlemen be the permanent officers of the Board: JAMES A. MONAGHAN, President; PETER MCKNIGHT, Clerk; RICHARD ENRIGHT, Sergeant-at-Arms; THOMAS KERRIGAN, Doorkeeper.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. MONAGHAN took his seat, thanking his colleagues for the honor they had conferred on him.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen and inform them of the organization of the Board. Both committees soon returned, and stated that they had performed the duty assigned them.

Mr. SCANNELL offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the members of the Board of Councilmen of 1867 had retained possession of the meeting room and the property of this Board and had refused to deliver them up, and recommending the appointment of a committee of five to procure counsel to protect their rights in the courts.

This was adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Brooks, Murphy, Hampson, Galligan and Cunningham as the Committee.

Another resolution was adopted appointing a committee to see the Comptroller and protest against his paying salaries to persons representing themselves as Councilmen and who had usurped the office.

On motion the Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. O'BRIEN claims to have been elected a member of the Board under the law of 1857, which allows six representatives to each Councilmanic District. The law of 1866 which reduces the number of representatives to five, but at the same time increases the number of districts, he believes to be unconstitutional.

THE FIRST-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict—The Assailant Not Yet Arrested.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of CHARLES JACOB SCHEER, who was fatally stabbed on Saturday night in his own shop, No. 262 First-avenue, as previously reported. The following is an abstract of the evidence:

James Broderick, of No. 258 First-avenue, testified: I live two doors from deceased's place of business; on the evening of the 4th inst. I was standing outside my door, and in the afternoon I had been with Mr. John Kelly, who was slightly intoxicated; when Kelly went into the store of the deceased it was about six o'clock, and nobody was with him; I saw deceased and Kelly fooling and pulling at each other; I saw deceased put his arms round Kelly and throw him down, when Kelly got up and went away; then Scheer went inside, fell down, and I saw he was cut; a policeman came and helped me and another man in taking him up; I have known Kelly some time; he used to work in a shipping-office in South-street, but does nothing now; I heard nothing which occurred between deceased and Kelly, except when deceased ordered him out; Kelly was very noisy; I did not see the knife shown, though some think I did. Deceased and Kelly were on good terms before the affray. Kelly ran away after the affair, and I did not see where he went.

Andrew McBride, of No. 405 East Fifteenth-street, testified: I keep a livery stable in Fifteenth-street and a coffin store at No. 260 First-avenue, next door to the butcher shop. On Saturday evening I was looking over some bills in my store, and heard a noise as though some one was scuffling in the butcher-shop. Soon after I heard groans, and on going to the door saw the deceased was wounded.

Patrick Clark, of No. 221 Avenue B, was in McBride's store, and heard the deceased groan; he asked him who had stabbed him, but deceased refused to tell; after which Clark assisted Scheer and locked up the store.

Sergt. Henry Hutchinson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that he went to Scheer's store with other officers, where he found Officer Martin, who said "young Killele had done it;" he ordered the arrest of Killele, and finding the knife took it to the hospital, and showed it to Scheer, who recognized it as the weapon used; deceased said that Kelly, who was in the coffin-store, had done it, and Kelly was very rich; after a few moments witness asked deceased how it occurred, when the latter replied that a lot of loafers would congregate round his store, and he would order them away, when they would make a fight; on being asked which of the three brothers Kelly had done it, Scheer said it was John Kelly, who lives in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B; one of the officers found Killele, who surrendered himself, but when the Sergeant brought him before Scheer, he said he was not the man.

Dr. Albert Strang, house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified that the deceased was admitted to the hospital and placed in his charge; he was suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen, made, as the patient alleged, by a man named Kelly a short time previous to admission; he was found to be greatly exhausted from loss of blood; about the middle of the abdomen a large mass of the small intestines protruded; the patient sank gradually, and died at five o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.; death resulted from hemorrhage from the wound.

The case being submitted to the jury, they rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab-wound inflicted by JOHN KELLY, on the 4th inst., at No. 262 First-avenue."

The police are making every exertion to arrest the accused. The deceased was a native of Hungary and 23 years of age. Capt. CAMERON reports that KELLY was arrested on Friday by officer RYAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for interfering with him in the discharge of his duty in taking a prisoner to the Station-house. The accused was discharged from custody on Saturday at the Special Sessions, and he had been at liberty only a few hours when the murder was committed.

THE WIEFFENBACH HOMICIDE.

Arrest and Commitment of the Alleged Murderer.

Our readers will remember that on the evening of the 3d of December a party of half-drunken men entered the saloon of ARTHUR SEIFFERT, No. 312 Third-avenue, and became engaged in an altercation with the proprietor, which ended in a disturbance, during which several shots were fired by one or more of the parties, one of which wounded the barkeeper, ADOLPH STEINBOEHE, and another killed HENRY WIEFFENBACH, a visitor at the saloon, and an entire stranger to the dispute between SEIFFERT and the rowdies. After the shooting the participants in the outrage fled, and Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at once set his detectives to work to ferret out the guilty parties. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown, and three persons whom Detective HARRIS had previously arrested for complicity in the affair were discharged from custody.

Yesterday, however, Detective HARRIS and Officer CLINCHY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN BENNET, *alias* "Red Jacket," whom they charged with the murder, and took him before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the following affidavit was presented:

Otto Schrauth, of No. 306 Third-avenue, being duly sworn deposes and says: That on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, Henry Weiffenbach was violently and feloniously assaulted and beaten by John Bennett *alias* Red Jacket and another man, who is at present unknown in the manner following, to wit

On the night of said day, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, deponent and said Weiffenbach together entered the saloon at the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, kept by one Seiffert; that when they entered said place deponent found several persons therein, and among them were the said Bennett, alias "Red Jacket," and another man, who is at present unknown to deponent, and that all of said persons left the place, save the said Bennett, and another unknown man, both of whom remained behind, and stood at the door of said saloon which led to the street, and when deponent and deceased attempted to leave the place by the door where they stood, Bennett or the other unknown man then and there leveled a pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at deceased, and then and there discharged the same at him, the ball from which struck him in the back part of the head, the ball of the same entering the back part of the head and lodging there; that deceased was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and died there next day from the effects of the said wounds, and deponent charges that the said Bennett, alias Red Jacket, and the said unknown, aided and abetted each other, and acted in concert in shooting the said Weiffenbach, and charges that the same was done with the wilful and deliberate purpose to take the life of said Weiffenbach, without any justification on the part of said assailants.

Capt. CAMERON also produced ADOLPH STEINWEHE, the bar-keeper, as a witness against BENNET, but that person saying that he could not identify the prisoner as having been concerned in the affray, Mr. SCHRAUTH made another affidavit, to the effect that yesterday morning, when Officer CLINCHY took BENNET into SEIFFERT's saloon, STEINWEHE had at once exclaimed in German, "That's the man." Detective HARRIS also made an affidavit that STEINWEHE was considered an important witness in the case, and asking that he might be detained, whereupon Justice DODGE committed STEINWEHE to the House of Detention. Upon the affidavit of Mr. SCHRAUTH the prisoner BENNETT was committed without bail upon the charge of homicide. There will be an examination in the case at an early day.

The Shooting of Mr. Besserman—His Assailant Admitted to Bail.

Officer PATRICK GRINNAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was arrested and held for trial on a charge of shooting PETER BESSERMAN on New-Year's evening, at the corner of Houston-street and First-avenue, while intoxicated, was yesterday brought before Coroner FLYNN, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. This procedure, however, did not procure his release from the Tombs, as he stands committed without bail to answer six different charges of assault and battery. The Police Commissioners have accepted his resignation.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A COUNTRYMAN SWINDLED.

EDWARD A. STEELE arrived from Connecticut a day or two since, intending to go on to California. Yesterday afternoon he met a strange man in the street, who accosted him and induced him to enter the premises No. 279 West-street, where STEELE met JOHN SMITH and JOHN GLASS, and they requested him to raffle for a prize. STEELE threw dice and bet on the turn of a card several times, until he had lost $23. He then believed that he had been swindled, so caused the arrest of GLASS and SMITH by Officers MOONEY and HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, who arraigned the accused before the magistrate, when both were held to answer at the Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.

HENLY VINCENT, 26 years of age, a native of Florida, claiming to be a gas fitter, but alleged by the police to be an old offender, was arraigned upon two charges, preferred by Mr. CLARENCE OGDEN, No. 21 West Eighteenth-street. It appears that on the evenings of the 19th and 22d of December, Mr. OGDEN had a guest at his house, and that on such occasion the gentlemen hung his overcoat upon the rack in the hall, and when again wishing to use it found that it had been stolen. Subsequently VINCENT came to Mr. OGDEN and told him he knew where the coats were and had the pawn-tickets for them. VINCENT was, thereupon, arrested by Officer MEIER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom he said that Mr. OGDEN could not make a complaint, as the coats were not his property or in his custody. Notwithstanding this intimate acquaintance with criminal law VINCENT found that the complaints were made, and that he was committed on each of them in default of $500 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

STEALING MONEY.

FANNIE PRESTON, a young girl of rather prepossessing appearance, was arraigned upon the charge of having stolen $121 from D. RICHARDS, No. 769 Broadway. It was alleged that about a week ago she had taken apartments in the house of RICHARDS, and the money having been missed from the trunk of one of the inmates, she had been suspected of taking it. Yesterday morning she was arrested by Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom she admitted that she had taken the money. She was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A TEST EXCISE CASE.

Saturday morning PETER DOLAN, No. 209 Seventh-avenue, obtained an Excise license from Mayor HOFFMAN, under the recent City ordinance. Yesterday morning he opened his saloon under the license, and the barkeeper, WILLIAM HART, being found by Officer GRIER of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the act of selling liquor, was arrested under the provision of the State law, as DOLAN has no license from the Excise Board, it having been revoked some time ago. DOLAN gave bonds in $300 for HART, who was then released from custody, and the case was set down for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Sinnott vs. The People.	9	Livingston, Adm'r, &c., vs. Waylan et al.
3	Ames vs. Law, Ex'a.	10	In re The People vs. Filian.
5	In re Estate of Clark, dec'd.	11	The People vs. Lynn.
4	Burnham vs. Mount, Jr., Ex'r, &c.	12	Fillo, Ex'r, vs. Jones.
5	Paterson vs. The People.	13	Killam, Ex'r, vs. Allen et al.
6	The People, &c., vs. Hall.	14	Joyce vs. Joyce et al.
7	In re the Will of Hallett, dec'd.	15	Anderson et al. vs. Montague, Adm'r.
8	Mead et al. vs Mead et al.		

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Robinson et al. vs. Flint et al.	5	Stevens vs. Clark.
2	Sauran vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.	6	Young vs. Hunt.
446	—— vs. ——.	7	McCombre vs. Spader.
3	Milbank vs. Milbank.	325	Huff vs. McGurk.
4	Fisk vs. Bailey.	8	Fessenden vs. Swift.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The numbers in brackets are those on last year's calendar.

Nos.		Nos.	
329	[467]—Jacobs vs. Sexton.	849	[1585]—Nat'l State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
375	[556]—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.	881	[1641]—Howes et al. vs. Chapman.
465	[606]—Kerns vs. Sullivan	887	[1656]—Howes et al. vs. Cargill.
467	[2328]—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings, L.&T. Co. of Chicago.	923	[1745]—Mott et al. vs. Markham.
527	[809]—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.	945	[1779]—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
575	[888]—White vs. The Mayor, &c.	947	[1783]—Meyer vs. Mann.
589	[923]—Bonnell vs. Briggs	963	[1807]—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
663	[1086]—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.	1023	[1918]—Eneas vs. Giles.
695	[1157]—Crowley vs. Clark	1201	[2236]—Crosby vs. Hawley, Admr.
611	[1503]—Curran et al. vs. Lake.		
619	[1514]—Gootman vs. Wollberg et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1794	[3270]—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	882	[1607]—Trotter vs. Gilman.
3262	[3323]—Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Ex., &c.	886	[1653]—Smith vs. Deyo.
194	[245]—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	904	[1708]—Motz, Admx., vs. Roach et al.
472	[718]—Flint et al. vs. Harmony et al.	916	[1734]—McCarty vs. O'Brien.
548	[840]—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	892	[1679]—Campbell vs. Little.
554	[851]—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co	954	[1791]—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
555	[852]—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	960	[1801]—Sanders vs. Baiz et al.
678	[1131]—Stohrer vs. Allen.	962	[1805]—Hanselt vs. Salem.
805	[1483]—Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.	1012	[1890]—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
860	[1561]—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1032	[1938]—Salomon vs. Graef.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
90	Loder vs. Stedecker.	130	Thompson vs. Davids.
97	Nicholson vs. Stenton.	140	Smith vs. Braker.

General call No. 142—Harwood vs. Mitchell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3539	Ward vs. Cen. Park N. & E. Riv. R. R. Co.	2529	Allen vs. Smith.
3373	Hart vs. Willis.	2531	Brady vs. Waring.
3397	Nat'l Shoe & L. Bk. of New-York vs. Ross.	3533	Martin vs. Dry Dock & E. Broadway, &c., Co.
1373	Carnes vs. Platt.	3535	Hines vs. Crawford.
3361	Dodge vs. Clyde.	3537	Todd vs. Wright.
3341	Dodge vs. Hatch.	3539	Fisher vs. Simon.
3455	Markham vs. Brown.	3545	Sulzbacher vs. Rettich et al.
3453	Maretzek vs. Cauldwell.	3547	Kenny vs. Hoffman.
3509	Plumb vs. Wood.	3551	Eagleson vs. Matthews.
3523	Phelan vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	3553	Baum vs. Roth.
3525	Thurston vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	3555	Slavin et al. vs. Deane.
3527	Leonard vs. Hamberger.	3557	Coit vs. Clark.
		3559	Isenmonn vs. Hanfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2720	Moonan vs. Stewart et al.	3664	Bertain vs. Lang.
1774	Jaffray vs. Ramage.	3482	Eisenman vs. Scheurter.
3256	Tyler vs. The American Fire Insurance Co.	3710	Walker vs. Snoddy.
3268	Krum vs. Schneider.	3720	Hall vs. Seixas.
3608	Ragerson vs. Broughton.	3722	Whittingham vs. Yuba Gold and Silver M. Co.
3682	Markson vs. Cohn.	3644	Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3688	Toledo Log. and N. Ind. Railroad Co. vs. Hawkes.	3704	Same vs. Same.
		3324	Stospl vs. Lorenta.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Term Calendar will be called.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3	Healey vs. Fagan.	27	Waters vs. Myers.
13	Wolff vs. Marins.	28	Andrews vs. Collins.
15	Utter vs. Rommell.	29	Boyd vs. Borbe.
16	Martin vs. Simon.	30	Ellis vs. Stadtfield.
—	Munson vs. Smith.	31	Woods vs. Nolen.
21	Hallett vs. Fields.	32	Downing vs. Pullis.
22	Dunn vs. Johnson.	33	Mooney vs. Garland.
23	Murphy vs. Thomas.	34	Cleeman vs. Gutman.
24	Insler vs. Lyman.	35	Gibbons vs. Sononfeld.
25	Fleck vs. Koehler.		
26	Battong vs. Hirt.		

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
21	Manwaring vs. Burgess.	34	Dewey vs. Gore.
22	Fox vs. Betts.	35	Randall vs. Boyle.
23	Miller vs. Latimer.	36	White vs. Alexander.
24	Sutton vs. Ballard.	37	Laud vs. Morgan.
25	Konenkamp vs. Sanger.	40	Fris', Adm'x, vs. Askins.
26	Baker and another vs. Remington.	41	Mackay vs. The City of Brooklyn.
29	Schneider vs. Hosch.	42	Greene vs. Dunne.
30	Murray vs. McGreavy.	43	Berry vs. Voges.
31	Steinway vs. Powell.	44	Eberle vs. Graesser.
33	Lane vs. Klense and others.	45	Baker vs. Campbell, Sheriff.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

The case against Mr. Callicott has been set down for a hearing on Wednesday next. It is believed the trial will not take place this term, that a postponement will be asked for immediately after it has been called on.

ADMIRALTY CASE.

Joseph W. Dyer and others vs. The National Steam Navigation Company.—The plaintiffs are owners of the ship *Kate Dyer* and cargo. She was bound from Callao to New-York, laden with guano, and on the 16th of December last, when about five miles south of the Fire Island light, came into collision with the steamer *Scotland* owned by defendants. At the time both vessels came in contact the night was clear and starry, and the ship was heading nearly west, while the steamer was going nearly east. The libelants claimed that the collision was caused by the carelessness of the officers of the *Scotland* in attempting to cross the bows of the *Kate Dyer*. This allegation was denied on the other side. The loss claimed amounted to $228,000. The case is still at hearing. For libelants there appeared Messrs. Benedict, Scudder and Choate; for the Company, Messrs. Owen, Donohue and Chetwood.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

James Fisk, Jr., Wm. Belden and Wm. B. Bradford vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, John F. Tracy and Eleven Others.—An application was made to-day by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants from allowing a transfer upon the books of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of any shares of the capital stock of said company issued in excess of 92,000 shares of stock, and also from parting with any of the proceeds of the certificates purporting to represent new stock of the Company beyond the 92,000 shares originally issued.

The application is based upon the complaint duly verified by Wm. Belden and an affidavit made by James Fisk, Jr., in which it is alleged, among other things, that the Company named was created by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, that the Company has an office for the transaction of business in the City of New-York, at which office a transfer book is kept; that the defendants John F. Tracy, Chas. W. Durant, Thomas T. Sturges, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas C. Durant, Francis H. Tows, Oliver Charlick, Clark Durant, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and N. B. Curtis, are the Directors of said Company, and with the exception of defendants Tracy, Cook and Curtis, they are residents of New-York. They also allege that Tracy is the President of the Company; that the plaintiffs are owners of 500 shares and upward of the Company's stock; that the par value is $100 per share; that when plaintiffs became the owners of the stock the whole capital consisted of 92,000 shares; that since plaintiffs became the owners, new stock to the extent of 49,000 shares has appeared in the market, and upon information they say the new shares were issued Dec. 30, 1867; that they were issued by four persons who call themselves a majority of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors; that the new stock has not been issued to subscribers at par, but has been sold by said Committee in New-York at various prices, all less than the par value, and the proceeds deposited in bank. Plaintiffs also allege, on information, that a portion of the proceeds of this new issue has been lent out to private parties at a rate of interest less than 7 per cent. They claim in conclusion that the effect of the new issue is to greatly depreciate the market price of the stocks held by them, and that the new issue was unauthorized and illegal.

Upon the papers presented Judge CARDOZO, on motion of Mr. D. Field, made an order that defendants refrain from allowing a transfer upon the books of the Company, of any shares or instruments purporting to be certificates of shares of the Company issued in excess of 92,000 shares, and from parting with any of the proceeds thereof, and from paying out any money on account of the issue of any new stock. The defendants are to show cause on Monday, the 13th inst., why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Brady and Barrett.

The session of the General Term of this Court commenced this morning, with 145 cases on the calendar. The calendar was called as far as No. 48, including all appeals from this court. The case of Barclay vs. Brown was dismissed for want of return. Aaron vs. Hyman; judgment affirmed by default. Loree vs. Carpenter; appeal dismissed by default. Frieler vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies; judgment affirmed as to Ninth-avenue Company, and new trial ordered as to Seventh-avenue Company. Two or three other cases were submitted and decision reserved.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

ALLEGED CONVERSION OF A SEWING-MACHINE—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

William Zeigler vs. A. Studwell & Co.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged conversion by defendants of a sewing-machine of the value of $325, belonging to the plaintiff. The plaintiff showed that the machine was purchased by one Dennis Moore, and the receipt for the purchase money taken in the name of one S. H. Twining, and that Twining turned over the original receipt, together with a new bill of sale, to the plaintiff, who had furnished the original purchase money for the machine, but the machine itself was never delivered to plaintiff, nor did he ever see it. It was delivered to Dennis Moore, who used the same in his business, and, claiming to be the owner, mortgaged it to the defendants, who were creditors of Moore. Twining, who was the agent of the plaintiff, subsequently accepted a second mortgage on the same property from Moore, wherein defendants' mortgage was expressly reorganized.

After the plaintiff had rested his case, on motion of defendants' counsel, the Court dismissed the complaint and gave judgment for defendants.

Chambers and Boughton for plaintiff; Samuel Brown for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In re, the guardianship of the Morton Children. This was a question of guardianship which has been bitterly contested in the Surrogate's Court for five month's past. There are three children, all quite young, Lucy, Elizabeth and William. Their father was an Englishman, their mother was an Irish woman. They were baptised by a Roman Catholic clergyman by their mother's desire, and as appears, by their father's consent. Both parents dying, the children found their way into the Female Guardian Society's Home. While there custody was claimed by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, much testimony was taken before the Surrogate bearing upon the alleged religious preferences of the parents, and the case was summed up with much ability by Mr. Glover for the Catholic claimants, and Mr. Parsons for the Protestant institution. The Surrogate to-day decided in favor of the Catholic claimant, Mr. McCartay, who designs placing the children in the orphan asylum of his denomination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Rogers vs. Moon; motion denied with $10 costs. Lindsley et al. vs. The European Petroleum Company; motion denied, $10 costs to abide the event. Mary Elizabeth Fuchs vs. John C. Fuchs; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Morgan L. Smith vs. Mary Ann Smith: the judgment is suspended, and further hearing of motion adjourned to the first Monday of April; notice thereof to be served on the plaintiff's attorney, and notice to be sent to plaintiff at his present place of residence in the Sandwich Islands. Benjamin F. Macomber vs. Andrew C. Macomber; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew on the grounds stated in the opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

Nicholas Von Glahan vs. Samuel Lewis; the plaintiff is entitled to have the money applied to his judgment. Eleakin Phelps vs. H. H. K. Nicholson et al.; order granted. Anton Hubsch vs. Henry Stoltz; bail reduced to $750.

By Judge Clerke.

Ostrander, &c., vs. Wm. S. Rogers et al.; judgment signed. Rebecca Kattenhorn vs. Morris Tuska; the settlement of the findings must be postponed until my return, when notice of the time and place of settlement should be given to the other side.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Monell.

Whittingham vs. The Yuba Gold and Silver Mining Company; motion granted. DeWall vs. The Forty-second-street Ferry Railroad Company; motion granted without costs. Ferguson vs. Paton et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Mahan vs. Hovey; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion. Wilscharicki vs. Fitzpatrick et al.; motion granted. Chandler vs. Saxton et al.; motion granted without costs. Fisher vs. Schirmer; motion denied with $10 costs. Smith vs. Zeiner et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

De Pol, et al vs. Sohlke et al.; temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. Carpenter vs. Sawyer et al.; parts of complaint stricken out, without costs to either party. Baird vs. Satterlee; the questions must be answered; the Court can compel the production of the books, &c., on this application.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Barrett.

Elmendorf vs. Dorlon; application denied. Schlamp vs. Schlamp; motion to dissolve injunction or for the appointment of a Receiver denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to renew the application for a Receiver upon proof of the inadequacy of the undertaking given by the plaintiff upon obtaining the injunction. (See mem.) Sanford vs. Devoe; let an attachment issue unless the defendant Devoe pay within three days the Referee's fees incurred by the plaintiff upon the order of 23d Dec., and $10 costs of this motion and attend before the Referee and submit to examination on the 10th of January, 1868, at 2 P. M., at the place named in said order of Dec. 23, 1867.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions was inaugurated yesterday morning. Mr. Robert C. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, represented the people.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury was impaneled, with Mr. Stephen Hyatt as foreman, and after listening to the charge from the Court, retired to the consideration of the business before it. The address of the Judge was very lengthy, the delivery of it occupying fully an hour. He called special attention to the common violation of the Tenement-house law, and instructed the jurors to inquire into the matter and present every violator of this important statute for trial. He said that over half a million of the population of this City are huddled together in tenement-houses, and over twenty-five thousand are crowded in cellars. Their interests should be cared for. He reviewed also the law against carrying concealed weapons, and showed that most of the homicides and felonies brought to the notice of the Court resulted from this pernicious practice. Attention was also called to the numerous accidents occurring on board of steamboats and railroads, and the Judge remarked that too much is covered up under the name of accident, when it might be the result of gross negligence, and the jury were instructed to give all cases prompt consideration. The Metropolitan Excise Law he characterized as unjust in that it applied to a portion only of the State, instead of being universally applied, if at all. Nevertheless, he added, as a law upon the books it must be enforced, and the Grand Jury should take cognizance of offences against it.

FORGERY CASES.

Robert Johnson, *alias* Long Doctor, a respectable looking man, about 50 years of age, was arraigned upon a charge of forgery, to which he pleaded, guilty at the suggestion of counsel.

On the afternoon of the 12th of November last, the prisoner called at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, and presented a letter from J. B. Cathcart, asking that a calculation be made for the marketable value of $26,450 worth of 5-20 6 per cent. United States bonds of '67. Mr. John H. Latham, receiving instructions to make the calculation from Mr. Fahenstock, a member of the firm, proceeded to do so, and handed the slips to the messenger. The latter left the office, and returning on the following morning, presented to Charles Waterbury, the office boy, an envelope, which the latter gave to Mr. Fahenstock, who opened it and found the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.,

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find check for $26,450 5-20 6 per cent. United States Bonds, '67, as per bill rendered. Please send per bearer in denominations of $1,000, and oblige yours respectfully,

J. B. CATHCART.

With this check was inclosed a check on the Tenth National Bank for $26,466 81, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Fred. Butterfield & Co., and made payable to the order of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Fahenstock presumed the matter all correct, and sent the envelope and its enclosure to Mr. Latham, directing payment to be made. The clerk sent the check to the bank for certification, and in the meantime attended to the order for the bonds. Young Waterbury soon returned from the bank and stated that the teller had pronounced the check a forgery. The messenger being still in the office, was immediately arrested by Bank Detectives Doyle and Harvey.

Johnson was remanded for sentence, in order to allow him an opportunity of giving the names of other parties alleged by him to have been implicated in the matter.

George W. Bradford, *alias* Barnum, *alias* Livingstone, indicted for feloniously obtaining jewelry, of the value of $2,165, from Tiffany & Co., by means of a false check on the City Bank, was brought before the Court by Detectives Elder and Coyle. The prisoner was arrested in Portland, Me., and brought to this City on a requisition from the Executive of this State. Bradford was recognized as an old offender, having been convicted in this Court two years ago, of forgery, but managed to escape by a legal technicality. When arraigned yesterday, he pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the Tombs to await his trial.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John Farrell, burglary.
The People vs. Thomas Dixon, burglary.
The People vs. Dennis O'Neil, burglary.
The People vs. Frank Farrell, burglary.
The People vs. James Foster, burglary.
The People vs. George H. Gonzales, burglary.
The People vs. Michael Cunningham, burglary.
The People vs. James Colbert, burglary.
The People vs. Henry M. Cort, burglary.
The People vs. Mary Ann Sharp, robbery.
The People vs. Henry Strickland, robbery.
The People vs. Edward McCormick, robbery.
The People vs. John Murphy, burglary.
The People vs. Michael Eiling, rape.
The People vs. James Crawford, assault and battery.
The People vs. Terrence O'Neil, assault and battery.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—BROOKLYN.—JAN. 6.

Before Commissioner Newton.

A CURIOSITY—A SELF-ACTING STILL.

Two men, Patrick Brennan and Patrick Connor, were taken before the Commissioner, yesterday, on a charge of being the proprietors of an illicit still, found in operation at their residences, corner of Hicks and Nelson streets. From information received, several revenue officers visited the premises in question at the latter end of last week, and there discovered the still in full working order, whisky flowing freely from the worm. They accordingly not only seized the still, but arrested the defendants, residents of the house, and had them brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with the offence above mentioned, Brennan and Conner denied all knowledge of the ownership, but said they were aware the machine had been in full operation there for some time. Parties frequently came to the house and looked after it; but who they were was not known. It seemed, however, to be in perpetual motion; and though they often visited it as a matter of curiosity, and drank some of the spirits which came therefrom, yet they denied all knowledge of the ownership, or names of the parties by whom it was controlled. The prisoners were discharged, but the still was confiscated.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM JAN. 6.

Before Judge Tappin.

A Special Term of this Court was held yesterday. After hearing a few motions of an unimportant nature, the Court adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

This Court will not be opened before the 2nd of February. It is at present undergoing several repairs and changes in the arrangement of furniture, &c., which were much needed. The new Judge, Judge TROY, will take his seat on the bench at the opening of the session.

The whole number of indictments during the October term of this Court was forty-two; nine were for burglary, of which eight were convicted and one acquitted; nine for grand larceny, three convicted, six acquitted; one for receiving stolen goods, convicted; three for assault and battery with intent to kill, two convicted and one acquitted; one for burglary and grand larceny, convicted of petit larceny; three for robbery, one convicted, one convicted of assault, and one convicted of grand larceny; one for carrying a slung-shot, acquitted; three for cruelty to animals, acquitted; one for refusing to assist an officer, convicted; one for rescuing a prisoner, acquitted; two for indecent exposure, convicted; three for assault and battery, two convicted and one acquitted; three for rape, one convicted for rape on a child seven years old, and sent to State Prison for twenty years, and two acquitted; one for assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm, convicted of assault; one for arson, convicted.

There were twenty-four persons convicted on their own confession and plea of guilty, of whom six were indicted for burglary, seven for grand larceny, five for petit larceny, one for assault and battery with intent to kill, one for embezzlement, one for indecent exposure, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, two for cruelty to animals.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Thompson.

CALLING OVER THE JURY PANEL.

The January term of this Court opened yesterday morning. Immediately after the Judge had taken his seat on the Bench, the calendar was called over, but there were no cases ready for trial. He then called over the jury panel, after which the Court adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108¼	650	Pacific M.	112⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108⅜	25	do	112¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105¼	100	do	112½
8,000	do	105⅜	300	Atlantic Mail	113
60,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	108	100	do	113⅞
77,000	do	107⅞	100	do. s60	110
83,500	do	108	300	Adams Express	78
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	105⅝	200	do	78¼
50,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106	40	Am. Ex. Co.	75
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	104⅝	200	U. S. Ex.	73¼
10,000	do	104½	60	Mer. U. Ex.	38¼
41,000	do	104½	400	do	38⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅞	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss.	104⅜	600	do	118⅜
11,000	do Small	105	200	Erie R. b30	73
50,000	do	104⅝	2500	do	72⅞
6,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102	200	Hud. Riv. R.	134
1,000	do	102	40	Harlem R. R.	112
700	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 3d series	104⅝	30	Sixth-av. R.	120
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	93	300	Reading R.	93¾
26,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59	500	do. s30	93⅞
10,000	do	58¾	40	M. So. & N. I. R.	86¼
25,000	do	58⅝	900	do	86⅜
1,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45	100	do. b10	86⅜
3,000	Vir. 6s, new.	42	30	Clev. & Tol.	99
5,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	105⅜	500	do	98⅜
9,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	51½	1900	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	97	200	do	88⅞
2,000	do	97¼	200	do. b3	89½
5,000	do	97¼	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	59⅞
5,000	do	97½	300	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	72⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87.	91	300	do	72⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	93⅜
2,000	Erie 4th M.	92	300	do	93½
3,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bs.	66	700	do	93⅜
20,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, x-int.	85	300	do	93½
1,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	80	7	Chic. B. & Q. R.	138
20	Fourth N. Bank.	102⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul. b30	48½
6	Cent. National	101½	100	do	48¼
22	Met. Bank	126	400	do	48½
1500	West. U. Tel.	37¾	200	do	48⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21½	400	do. b30	48⅝
100	do	21⅜	100	do	48⅝
100	Canton Co. b10	49⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¼
50	Dubuque & S. C.	39	400	do	65
			5	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d Pf	90
			78	P., F. W. & C.	98
			100	do	97⅝
			1500	O. & Miss. R.	30⅜
			800	do	30⅝
			400	do. b30	30⅞
			00	Alt. & T. H. b30	51¼
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	62
			20	New-Jersey Cen. R	115

SECOND BOARD.

$40,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅝
20,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '62	108	500	do	118⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	105¾	300	do. b60	119
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	104⅝	100	do. b30	118⅞
85,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	104⅝	100	Erie Railroad. b10	73¼
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102	300	do	73
70,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. 2d Ser.	104¾	300	Hudson R.	134¾
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan. C	105½	100	do	134⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	60½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅜
29,000	do	60	500	Reading R.	93⅝
7,000	Tenn. 6s. new	58⅝	20	Mich. Cen. R.	107
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97¾	100	do	106⅞
1,000	do	98	100	Ill. Central R.	132½
1,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45	25	do	133
100	Canton Co. b10	49⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	89
100	do	49¼	400	do	88⅞
100	do	49½	700	do	89
100	Quicksilver	21⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	59⅝
50	West. U. Tel.	37⅜	100	do. s60	58
600	Pacific Mail	113	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
300	do	113¼	500	Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
65	do	113¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	95¼
100	Adams Ex. Co.	78	200	Mil. & St. P.	48⅛
400	do	77⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
10	Amer. Ex.	74⅞	300	Tol. W. & W.	43⅜
70	Mer. U. Ex.	38¼	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	98¼
150	Wells Fargo Ex.	46⅛	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	72
200	N. J. Cen. R.	115	800	Ohio & M. R.	31
			1000	do	31⅛
			2500	do	31⅛
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	16⅞
			100	do	17¼
			200	do	17⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail. c	112	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	97⅞
100	do	112⅛	100	do. b3	98
200	Canton Co. b10	49¼	200	do	98
200	do	49⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88⅜
200	Wells, Fargo Ex.	46⅛	200	do. b3	88⅜
300	Erie R. b3	73	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	95
100	West U. Tel.	37⅜	100	do. b3	95¼
200	Reading R. x-d	93⅜	200	do. c	95
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65	300	do	94⅞
200	do	64⅞	100	do. b30	95
500	Adams Ex. Co.	78⅛	100	do. c	94⅞
200	Ohio & Miss R.	31	100	Chic. & N. W. R. b10	59⅞
400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	86⅛	200	do	59⅞
100	do. c	86⅛	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
200	do. b3	86	300	do. c	72⅝
600	do	86⅛	200	do. b10	72⅝
200	do. c	86	400	do. b3	72⅝
1100	do. b3	86⅛	300	do. s3	72⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	49¼	10	Mil. & St. Paul. b3	48⅛
100	Cum. Coal	34	100	P. F. W. & C.	98
200	do	34⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
100	do	34¼	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅜
100	do	35	100	do. b10	86⅜
100	Boston W. P.	22¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. c	88⅜
10	Amer. Ex.	75	200	Cleve. & Tol.	98⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex. Co	38¼	800	C., R. I. & P.	94½
150	Adams Ex.	78	200	do. c	94⅜
100	Pacific Mail	112¼	100	do. b10	94⅜
100	do. s30	112¼	400	do. s3	94½
100	do	112⅞	300	do. b3	94⅜
100	do. b15	112⅞	500	do	94⅜
200	W. U. Tel.	37⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	59⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛	800	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅝
200	do	118⅛	200	do. b3	72⅞
600	Erie R.	72⅞	200	do. s3	72⅜
200	Reading R. ex-d	93⅛	200	do. b10	72⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R. b3	134⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	49	100	Quicksilver	21⅛
300	do. b10	49⅛	800	T., W. & W.	43⅜
200	Cum. Coal	34⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	64⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	38¼	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98¼
200	Pacific Mail. s4m	113	100	do. s10	98⅜
430	do	113⅛	100	do	98⅛
100	do. b10	113¼	400	Ohio & Miss R.	31⅛
100	do	113⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	86⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	200	do. b3	86⅜
200	do. b15	38	800	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝	500	do. b10	89⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	134⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
100	do	134⅜	200	Ohio. & R. I. R.	95
600	Erie R. b3	73⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	59⅝
400	Reading R.	93⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
300	do. b10	93⅛	400	do	73

MONDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced to-day to 135⅛@¼ ℔ cent. as against 134⅞@⅞ on Saturday night. The speculation for a further advance evinced considerable spirit in the forenoon, but the demand at 135@135⅛@135⅛ ℔ cent. was freely met and the Cash Gold easy. The rates of interest for carrying over balances varied from 2 to 5 ℔ cent. The Treasury paid out $1,300,000 on Gold Interest to-day. The advance in Gold has checked the demand for Foreign Bills and also the export demand for Gold. Standard bills on London were done at 110 ℔ cent. for 60 days and 110⅛@⅛ for short sight. The *Scotia* is the mail steamer for Wednesday. Next week the *Cuba* will take her place in the new *weekly* Cunard mail line from New-York. The old Boston arrangement for intermediate Cunarders at that port is discontinued.

The market for money opens this week with increased ease, and the rule to the Brokers is more generally 6 ℔ cent. to-day than 7 ℔ cent. The Banks, in many instances, are accepting 6 ℔ cent on call on pledge of the Public Funds and other first-class collateral. The Public Funds are in larger request than at the close of last week from investing parties and Bankers, in sums varying from $5,000 to $50,000. The old 5-20s of 1862 advanced in the Afternoon to 108⅛ ℔ cent., and the 10-40s to 102 ℔ cent. The State Bonds were steady for Tennessees, and higher by ⅛@1 ℔ cent. than on Saturday for Missouris. A request has been made by Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, for the establishment of a registry of the State Stock at the National Bank of Commerce in this City for the accommodation of holders who desire to surrender the coupon bonds for certificates of registration. It is doubtful whether the Executive authorities can act on the subject in the absence of the Legislature.

There was another strong market for the Railways and the Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange. The business was quite large and the prices generally, upward. There was some renewed feverishness in Rock Island Stock, owing to the service of a process from the Supreme Court upon the Directors and Officers of the Company, enjoining the further issue and the transfer of previous issues of the new Stock, and also the employment of the money received therefor, until the further order of the Court. As a distinction between the certificates of the old and new Stock was deemed impracticable, the books of transfer have been closed altogether, to abide the legal questions involved. This step leaves the dealings in the Stock between the Brokers substantially as if the books had been closed for an election of Directors or the payment of a Dividend. The validity of *all* the Certificates, as in the hands of third parties, is unquestioned. If the Court should finally decree that a certain class or number or amount of Certificates must be canceled, it will, of course, be with the proviso that the Money received by the Company (now enjoined) shall be returned to the holders. This legal proceeding is not to be wondered at, in view of the exceptional nature of the secret sales of 49,000 new shares brought to light last week, but no serious harm can come to innocent holders. If the result should be the cancellation of the entire new issue, and the return of the Money received therefor, the holders of Railway property generally will have cause to rejoice at this reproof by the Courts to wrongdoers in its management. The sales of the Stock were at 95⅛@93⅛@92⅞@94⅛@95@96@95⅛ ℔ cent. The other Western Roads and all the New-York Roads were active and firm. Hudson sold up to 134⅞ ℔ cent., Erie 73@73⅛, and New-York Central at 118⅞@⅞ ℔ cent. There was a further large demand for Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and St. Paul Common. The Northwest Stocks firm, and Michigan Southern up to 86⅝@⅞.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	102	Missouris	97	98
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞	108⅛	Northwest	61	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	104⅜	104⅝	N. West Pref	72⅛	73
N. Y. Central	118⅛	118⅝	Rock Island	94⅝	95⅛
Erie	72⅞	73	Fort Wayne	97⅝	98⅛
Hudson	133	134⅞	W. U. Telegraph	37⅜	38
Reading	93	93⅛	St. Paul Pref	64⅛	64⅞
Mich. Southern	86⅛	86⅝	St. Paul Com.	47⅞	48⅛
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	31⅛	Pacific Mail	111⅞	113⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅜	89	American Gold	134⅞	135⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	58⅛	58⅜	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	101¼	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is.	104⅝
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	101¼	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104⅝
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	102
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102
5-20 5 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	7-3-10 2d series	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅞	7-3-10 3d series	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	101⅛	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	92
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	99
N. Y. B'y loan	105	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	99
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	60⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	Tennessee new bds	58⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
Illinois reg., 1860	99	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	51⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	Missouri 6s	97⅞
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	97⅞
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅛	California 7s.	121
Illinois War Loan	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	106
Manhattan	134	Irving	105
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	126
Union	113	Shoe and Leather	107⅛
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	105⅛	Importers' & Trad's	112
Commerce	113⅛	Park	138
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	115	Central National	101½
Bank of the Repub.	110	Fourth National	103¾
Bank of N. America	100	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	118	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	99
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d. ind., 1883	97	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	68
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	68
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	103
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90⅛	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	92⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve & P. 3d M. con.	89
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	71⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	83	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	84⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	85⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90		

The following are the earnings of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for the month of November, 1867:

Passengers	$58,800 58
Freight	52,775 75
Mail	3,441 25
Express	6,000 00
Privileges and other sources	708 33
Total receipts	$121,725 91
Total operating expenses	68,238 84
Balance	$53,487 07

The approximate earnings for the month of December, 1867, are reported as follows:

Passengers	$68,000 00
Freight	60,000 00
Mails	3,441 25
Express	6,000 00
Privileges	750 00
Total	$138,191 25
Expenses	60,000 00
Net earnings	$73,191 25

The St. Paul Road earned:

In December, 1867	$436,000
In December, 1866	289,000
Increase	$147,000

In December the Rock Island Road gained $119,000 on the traffic of the same month in 1866.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $326,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $523,000; total receipts, $4,088,716 25; total payments, $4,490,435 66; balance, $97,163,008 95.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	8	Barley, bushels	311
Flour, bbls.	7,628	Malt, bushels	—
Flour, bags	23,492	Peas, bushels	9,500
Cornmeal, bbls.	3,756	Pork, bbls.	888
Cornmeal, bags	4,869	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,113
Wheat, bushels	79,214	Lard, pkgs	1,520
Corn, bushels	24,018	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	55
Rye, bushels	33	Whisky, bbls.	91
Oats, bushels	1,720	Petroleum, bbls.	—

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better request and firm in price, including Java at 26¼c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Rio, 11¾c.@17¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19¾c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and drooping today. Most speculative holders have been eager to realize, in view of the less satisfactory reports from Liverpool. The buoyancy in gold did not help the market perceptibly. It was in part counterbalanced by the weakness in foreign exchange. A very moderate export trade was reported. Spinners bought sparingly. Nothing of moment was done by speculative buyers. The aggregate sales of the day have been 1,791 bales, including 1,171 bales to shippers, 570 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	14	14¼	14¼@14¾
Good Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15 @15¼
Low Middling	15½	15¾	16¼@16¾
Middling	16¼	16¾	17 @17¾
Good Middling	17½	18	18¼@18¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	18,629
Receipts preceding week	19,999
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	233,800
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	9,088
Exports since Sept. 1	137,871
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,250

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	847,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	435,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	325,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Prices of desirable lots of State and Western Flour were quoted up again today 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., on a fair business, chiefly in the medium and better grades, which were sought after by home buyers. Exporters were looking around, but did little in the way of actual purchases. They were willing to operate to a moderate extent on the basis of Saturday's figures for straight lots of Spring Wheat and Extra State, for which, however, holders were asking much higher rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 85: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 50; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 25@$11 25 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 85
Extra State	9 90@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@15 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 25@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 50@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,430 bbls., at $10 25@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $6 25 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 20 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 325 bbls. and sacks at $12 75@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $4 25@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A good export and moderate milling demand prevailed to-day for desirable lots of Wheat, particularly Spring, prices of which were again quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin, on private terms; Amber Michigan, on private terms; poor White Canada at $2 75; No 1 Spring at $2 48@$2 52½, chiefly at $2 51@$2 52; do., do., on the canal, at $2 06, all freight charges being assumed by the purchaser; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 45, and Amber State at $2 85 per bushel. Corn has been fairly active and quoted a shade dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at $1 41 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 43@$1 44, mostly $1 44 for do., do., afloat and delivered; $1 38½@$1 40, chiefly at $1 40 for sound, dry, New Mixed Western; $1 36@$1 37 for common New White Western; $1 30@$1 32 for New Yellow Jersey, and $1 37@$1 47 for poor to very choice New White Southern, ℔ bushel. Of Rye, small sales of Southern were reported at $1 68@$1 72, and of Barley, some two-rowed State changed hands at $1 84, from store and depot, ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 4,000 bushels were sold at 83c. ℔ bushel. An unusually brisk speculative business has been transacted to-day in Oats, which have advanced, closing firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 535,000 bushels Western at 86½c.@87½c., chiefly 87c., closing at 87c.@87½c., in store, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 6, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	1,700,118	Barley, bushels	162,976
Corn, bushels	1,467,215	Malt, bushels	17,583
Oats, bushels	2,538,014	Peas, bushels	5,881
Rye, bushels	191,850		

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at $1@$1 25c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LATHS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

LIME—Has been moderately inquired for at former prices.

MOLASSES—Continue in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Sales 1,050 packages.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 90@$6 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 04@1 08 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 42½c.@43½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and quoted lower. The demand has been restricted. Speculative buyers operate very cautiously at present. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 05, chiefly at $21, cash and regular way for Old Mess; $22@$22 10, chiefly at $22, for New Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. for forward delivery, including New City Mess, March seller, on private terms, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 260 pkgs. Bacon has been in light demand at former rates; sales 235 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c. for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, and 12¼c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in fair request at full and buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,220 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been less plenty and quiet to-day 9¾c.@10c. for City, and 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8¾c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at $14@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 for Extra do.; and $9@$12 for Texas Beef. Sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$33, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ℔ tce.; sales 500 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 260 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16¾c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 328 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10¾c.@13¼c., and 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 14¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 141,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11 5-16c.; 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 81,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 45,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 6¼d.@6¼d., by sail, and 7d.@7½d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; 500 tierces Beef, by sail, at 4s. 3d. ℔ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s. ℔ ton; 150 bbl. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; For Marseilles, 50 hhds. Tallow at ½c. ℔ lb.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. ALDRICH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. WARING, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George D. Waring in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1867.
d24-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. BURTIS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under act of Congress of March 2, 1867. By order of Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition be not granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AZARIAH P. H. STEWART, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge, and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN P. MILLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles T. Trench and Benjamin P. Miller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
JAN. 7, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN TAYLOR, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, in said court.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edwin Taylor, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 50 Reynold's Arcade, on Buffalo-street, in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, New-York, before Joseph D. Husbands, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. J. KEENEY, U. S. Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Before John Fitch, Esq.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of December, A. D., 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d24-1aw3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Moulton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said district, and who was on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja7-1aw3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. LANE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph M. Lane, of the Town of Somerville, County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
d31-1aw3wTu No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Kimball, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee,
At the office of Jackson & Beaman, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City. d24-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gilbert M. Todd, of Sing Sing, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN L. RANNEY, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin L. Ranney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 31, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martha L. King, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HENNESSY, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Hennessy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d24-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry W. Prescott, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y. City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of New-York City, in the State and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Assignee.
ja7-1aw3wTu* No. 34 Wall-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.
—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:

Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Plaintiff, against H. W. HINSDALE, S. SIBLEY and W. F. ENDICOTT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1867.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated DEC. 2, 1867. d3-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.
Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA SOMNAMBULA. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. Jas. Arnold, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell and Mr. J. A. Arnold.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES PROJETS DE MA TANTE and LA MARIEE DU MARDI GRAS. Leading characters by Mms. Kailles, Larmet, Hamilton, M. La Roche, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, B. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lungard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
JEROME HOPKINS' GRAND CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The organization of the Italian Cabinet has been completed. The Ministry will include Gen. Menabrea, and Signori Cordova, Digny, Reale, Filippo, Broglio, Cantelli and Rabotti.

Dispatches from Civita Vecchia assert that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there.

The debate in the Danish Rigsdag upon the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, has been adjourned to a future day.

CONGRESS.

The Senate reassembled at noon yesterday, there being but few Senators in attendance. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill relative to an international coinage, proposing changes in our gold and silver coin to make it correspond in value to the coin of France and Great Britain. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, called up the case of his colleague, Mr. Thomas, who has been denied his seat in consequence of charges of disloyalty having been preferred against him. Mr. Johnson spoke at length in defence of Mr. Thomas, and was replied to by Messrs. Edmunds, Howard and others. Mr. Johnson's request for the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The House also reassembled at noon and proceeded to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Among those introduced was one to provide for the gradual redemption of legal tender notes. It proposes to abolish the present system of contraction and to substitute redemption of notes when presented in sums of less than one hundred dollars, at one dollar and forty cents per dollar of gold, during the first month, one dollar and thirty-nine and a half cents during the second month, one dollar and thirty-nine cents during the third month, and so on until gold and notes become of equal value, which would be in six years and eight months. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and a resolution was adopted after some debate, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to consider the expediency of authorizing the General of the army to detail officers for service in the several military districts established by law in the States recently in rebellion, also to consider the expediency of constituting all those States a single military district under the command of the General of the Army; also to consider the expediency of providing additional security for the exercise of the elective franchise in those States, and also to consider the expediency of declaring, by act of Congress, that the Governments heretofore set up in the South, by the order of the President, are not Republican forms of Government. Mr. Eldridge introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Hancock, as suggested by the recent message of the President. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered as an amendment a resolution condemning the President for removing Gen. Sheridan, and thanking Gen. Grant for his letters to the President relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan's report of affairs in Texas. The resolution and amendment were, after debate, laid on the table—yeas, 85; nays, 28. Mr. Washburne's amendment censuring the President was subsequently offered as a separate resolution, when it was adopted—yeas, 79; nays, 28, and that portion of it thanking Gen. Grant was adopted—yeas, 83; nays, 28. Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania, read a letter from one of his constituents, who complained that while visiting his relations in Ireland he was seized by officers of the British Government and confined a day and a night. Mr. Ward commented at length on the rights of American citizens, and concluded by offering a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the matter. A bill was passed constituting eight hours a day's work for Government employés. A bill calculated to secure the speedy settlement of soldiers' claims for bounties was introduced, but without disposing of it the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Glenn's Falls, N.Y., says that the shock of an earthquake was felt for full five minutes in the northern part of the State, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Information received at that place was to the effect that Recluse Island, in Lake George, was suddenly engulfed and had totally disappeared. Soundings made over its site indicated 85 feet of water flowing over it. No lives were lost. The dispatch furnishing this sensational information bears every indication of being a hoax. It comes from an unknown person, and not through the regular channels by which news from that section is obtained.

William Hudson, of the Valley Worsted Works of Providence, and proprietor of a cashmere mill in that city, has suspended payment. His total liabilities are about $300,000, of which $120,000 are in the form of mortgages of at least par value, the current liabilities being $180,000. The principal creditors are Boston men, and will meet to discuss the failure, Thursday, in Providence.

An investigation by a board of naval officers, by order of Secretary Welles, is now being made at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, to examine as to charges preferred against parties connected with the yard for using their patronage for political purposes. Several persons have been summoned before the Board, the members of which are Capts. Guest, Harrison and Blake.

It is reported in Washington that Judge Orth, of Indiana, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will this week introduce a resolution calling upon the Government to demand the release of Father McMahon, a naturalized American citizen, now imprisoned in Canada upon the charge of being a Fenian raider.

The inauguration of Col. Oden Bowie as Governor of Maryland will take place in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday next, the 8th inst. He is to succeed Gov. Swann at the end of his term, in January, 1869, or sooner, should a vacancy occur from any cause.

The Memorial Church at Georgetown, Mass., erected by George Peabody and his sister in memory of their mother, will be dedicated on Wednesday. John G. Whittier has written a hymn to be sung on the occasion.

It is reported that Gen. Kilpatrick has announced his intention of resigning his position as Minister to Chili, and that he will return home in June to participate in the Presidential election campaign.

Both Houses of the Ohio General Assembly met yesterday and organized by choosing officers for the coming session. In the afternoon the Governor's Message was received and read.

Both branches of the Common Council organized yesterday. The Aldermen elected Mr. Thomas Coman President and Mr. Joseph Shannon Clerk. The Mayor's Message and the City Budget were received and ordered to be printed. From the latter document it appears that $9,161,122 50 will be required to be raised by taxation during the current year for City purposes. The old Board of Councilmen organized by the election of Mr. John Stacom as President and Mr. John E. Greene as Clerk. The new Board of Councilmen elected Mr. James A. Monaghan President and Mr. Peter McKnight Clerk. The new Board made a formal demand on the Clerk of the old Board for all the documents in his possession, which demand was refused, as was also their demand to be admitted to the chamber of the Board.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen organized yesterday. The annual message of Mayor Kalbfleisch, which was read before the Board, recommends especial economy in the administration of public affairs at this season of financial depression; alludes to the rapid growth of Brooklyn; condemns the policy of placing the affairs of the city in the hands of Commissions; commends the project for constructing the East River bridge; advises the taking of measures for settling vexed questions with regard to the claims of riparian owners, and urges that an annual allowance be given to the various fire companies.

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in an action commenced by Fisk, Belden and others vs. The President and Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, forbidding the latter to transfer upon the Company's books any shares of stock issued in excess of 92,000, and also restraining defendants from paying out any money on account of an alleged new issue of stock to the amount of 49,000 shares. The defendants are directed to show cause on the 13th inst. why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday, in the case of De Pol and others vs. Sohlke and others, dissolving the temporary injunction obtained by plaintiffs restraining Mlle. Sohlke from dancing at Niblo's Garden. The main ground on which the decision rests is that the plaintiffs, having no theatre of their own in which Mlle. Sohlke's services are at present required, they have not sustained any damage from her dancing elsewhere, and therefore there is no occasion, as yet, for a preliminary injunction.

Judge Russel opened the January Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday by impaneling the Grand Jury, to whom he delivered an important charge relative to their duties. The address was very lengthy and dealt particularly with violations of the Tenement-house, Metropolitan, Excise and Concealed Weapons laws, of which they were directed to take especial cognizance. Robert Johnson pleaded guilty of forgery and was remanded for sentence.

Breadstuffs favored sellers yesterday, on a fair business. Oats having been unusually brisk and buoyant. Cotton was heavy and lower. Provisions were unsettled in price, and moderately sought after. Groceries inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Transactions yesterday, at the cattle yards, One Hundredth-street, were moderately active. The cattle offered for sale were really of a better quality than those received last week. But the prices were not materially different from last week's quotations. The number of cattle booked at these yards, for the weekly supply, was 2,126. If the cattle had been of no better quality than the supply of last week, the market would not have been as active as it was. A few of the last bullocks brought 18c. ℔ lb., net weight. Droves were sold at almost every intermediate price, from 8c. to 18c. ℔ lb. Fair beef cattle are worth 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. Good sheep are in fair request, at firm prices. Very few are sold for over 6d. ℔ lb. live weight. Large numbers of common and thin sheep bring 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. Extras, 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. There is sufficient activity in the hog market to dispose of all the receipts, as fast as they arrive. Yesterday prime hogs were selling at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fair to good hogs, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Reconstruction Scheme—More Tinkering.

The country has been assured many times since the session began that reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily. Senator Wilson is but one of many who have averred that the success of the scheme is beyond doubt, and that under its operation we shall see seven or eight of the ten States restored to the Union before the Presidential election. Many signs are visible, it must be confessed, which justify the boast. The law is at all events in operation. In spite of much opposition it has seemed to make headway. Its preliminary requirements have been complied with, and in the majority of the States its final success has appeared not remote. We speak not of its efficacy as a restorative nor of its permanence as a settlement, for these are matters of opinion rather than of fact. But as a fact the reconstruction contemplated by the law is counted upon as a certainty, especially under the operation of the amendment making essential a majority of votes cast instead of the majority of registered voters as originally provided. In these circumstances only one course is open to the real friends of the law and its object. They are bound so far to respect both as to interpose no fresh obstacle, to exact no new condition, to confer no new power, to do nothing likely to postpone the consummation of the work.

Nevertheless, the House yesterday, by a vote of 86 to 28, referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, a series of directions and inquiries, which by their number will necessitate delay, and by their scope threaten to disturb the whole plan. The resolution of Mr. Upson, with the amendment of Mr. Boutwell, contemplates, indeed, a reconstruction of reconstruction. For the Military Districts as now defined it proposes to substitute a single department under the command of the General-in-Chief; and it calls for a declaration pertaining to the character of the governments formed under the orders of the President. These points involve a new start from the beginning of the controversy. Others suggest the expediency of adding to existing guarantees in regard to the suffrage, and of conferring upon the Constitutional Conventions the power of appointment and removal hitherto exercised by the District Commanders. As proposed by Mr. Upson, the Conventions are to be empowered to take possession of the State Governments in all their parts, to turn out the present incumbents, and to put in officers who shall serve until the constitutions be adopted, and the business finished generally. The Conventions, in short, are to be temporary Governments, with authority to dispose of "all civil officers, State, county, city, or otherwise in those said States respectively," according to the sweet pleasure of the majority.

We are not at present called upon to discuss these propositions on their merits. Nor will we, in advance, attempt to estimate the working of the project, or its disorganizing and disastrous effect upon the South. These features of the subject will be grave enough should they pass through the crucible of the Committee and receive the sanction of Congress. Meanwhile the resolutions denote very plainly the desire of certain of the extremists to reopen the question of reconstruction, and to complicate it with provisions that could only tend to widen the existing breach between black and white, and to increase immensely the danger of anarchy. The movement, by whomsoever directed or sustained, is a movement to postpone the restoration of the Southern States, and to render it more hazardous and uncertain. To support it is to break faith with the people of the South, and to intensify the causes of peril and suffering which now afflict the country.

The City Government.

Mayor Hoffman renews his attack upon the City Commissions, and demands for the people of New-York absolute control of their own affairs. He thinks all power over City matters should be given to officers elected by its citizens,—that the Mayor should appoint all the heads of departments, and the Common Council should make all the laws and regulations which the government of the City requires. This, he thinks, would be in conformity with the rights of the City, and would at all events secure greater responsibility for misconduct in office. The Mayor would be responsible for the men of his appointment.

We regard all this as simply special pleading for an increase of patronage and power,—power to be used mainly for party purposes and the promotion of party interests. The talk about the *rights* of the City being infringed is idle and unfounded. The City has never any rights in the matter of government, except those conferred upon it by the State. The City is a creation of State authority. It could have no corporate existence but for the charter which is an enactment of the State Legislature,—subject always to modification or repeal in its discretion. Originally the Mayor of the City was appointed by State authority; and the right of the State at all times to change the manner in which the government of the City shall be carried on cannot be contested. The right of absolute self-government no more belongs to the City of New-York than to every other city, town, village and square acre of the State.

The question is not one of right, but of expediency. What New-York City needs, beyond everything else, is a *good government*—one which will secure good results: where it shall come from and by what machinery it shall do its work, is a secondary matter altogether. We want order, peace, well-paved and clean streets, good sanitary measures, abundant water and light, an upright and vigorous administration of justice, a police which will prevent, arrest and repress crimes, an economical disbursement of the public money, energy, honesty and efficiency in the general control of public affairs. We have no such government now, indeed we have never had any such. Mayor Hoffman's plan has been tried and proved an utter failure. Those who remember what the Police was when it was under control of the City Government, what the administration of Public Charities was before it was put into the hands of an independent board, how emigrants fared before the creation of the Emigrant Commission, will scarcely contend that our City affairs were better managed then they are now. We have made improvement in some directions, and whatever improvement has been made, has been made through the State Commissions which Mayor Hoffman seeks to abolish.

We do not believe in such changes as he recommends. They would give us a worse government instead of a better one. Corruption would be increased. The whole control of City affairs would pass into the hands of rapacious and reckless adventurer. Party objects and party interests would control every department of the public service, and would be themselves subordinate only to personal greed. The people, in our judgment, who have most at stake in this matter desire no such change as the Mayor seeks to bring about. He makes his appeal much more in the interest of the Democratic Party than in that of the City, in whose behalf he pretends to speak.

Hancock on Civil Authority.

The House of Representatives yesterday laid on the table a resolution virtually indorsing the course of Gen. Hancock as District Commander, and passed another condemning the policy of the President on reconstruction and approving the course of Gens. Grant and Sheridan. The taste and wisdom of the decisions, respectively, are equally questionable. The Hancock resolution was a piece of buncombe, introduced by a Democratic member as an appendage to the President's message on the same subject, and the Sheridan resolution was of course a counter-blast, intended to make more signal the rejection of the other. But what has Congress to do with either in the shape presented? With what propriety can it inflict what is equivalent to a vote of censure in one case, or in another express unqualified approval? Is it just to Gen. Hancock to overlook the good features of his administration of affairs at New-Orleans, simply because he has the misfortune of being praised by Mr. Johnson? or fair in regard to Gen. Sheridan to hold up his official conduct as in every detail perfect, because he had the good fortune to fall under Mr. Johnson's displeasure?

Whether Congress like Gen. Hancock or not, we think it more than probable that his purpose to uphold the civil authority, and, as far as possible, to make the military power subordinate to the courts, will commend itself to the American people. His order of the 1st instant, which we published yesterday, may or may not please the extremists of Louisiana; but it expresses with clearness and good temper the American idea as to the proper relations of the soldier and the courts. He is appealed to constantly, it seems, to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts, "touching purely civil controversies," less as a matter of duty than with reference to "some special consideration of grace or favor," which, in the opinion of the applicants, should influence the Commanding General. The Order declares very properly that the General has nothing to do with the administration of civil justice, which belongs to the courts; that the rights of litigants must be settled by the courts, not by the District Commander—and that the arbitrary power which the applications imply has no existence, since it has not been conferred by the laws of the State or of Congress. In brief, therefore, the General intimates that he will not only not interfere with the courts in these cases, but that "he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of process of the courts."

It is quite possible that this order will by-and-by be adduced as another illustration of Hancock's faithlessness in the work of reconstruction. We may hear it cited as proof of devotion to the policy of Mr. Johnson and hostility to the policy of Congress. Nothing, however, could be more untrue or more unjust. The order has nothing whatever to do with reconstruction. It relates exclusively to the professional loyalists who desire to make military power subservient to their individual pleasure, without a semblance of law or right to sustain them. It is not pretended that Hancock suffers the courts, under the forms of State law, to override or set at naught the laws of Congress; nor is it alleged that he does for rebels what he refuses to do for loyalists, or acts in any way detrimentally to the latter.

The Reconstruction acts confer almost absolute power upon the District Commander, solely with a view to the political reorganization of the State. He may, at his discretion, interfere with State officials, and even with courts; but the obvious intent of the law is that he shall do so only when officials or courts employ their opportunities to delay or defeat reconstruction. The zealots who grant and withhold compliments at Washington may insist that he should go further, and do whatever is called for by the supporters of reconstruction in the State. But Gen. Hancock seems, in the order before us, to entertain a more correct idea of duty, and a more just appreciation of the wide discretionary authority with which he is invested. Without compromising his position, or abating one jot of the support due to the reconstruction scheme, he refuses needlessly to obstruct local civil jurisdiction, or to mould it according to an arbitrary will. If this course is prejudicial to reconstruction, it must be because of some flaw in the philosophy or the calculations of its authors. Certainly, according to all ordinary experience, a line of action which excludes unnecessary meddling with the civil rights or the business affairs of citizens, should be most likely to moderate opposition to the law which Gen. Hancock is required to enforce.

Houses and Rents.

In the City of Brooklyn there were erected last year, three thousand three hundred and seven dwelling houses, beside twenty-one churches and a number of schools, manufactories and other buildings.

We have not yet got the statistics of building in New-York for the year; but Mr. Kennedy is having them taken at this time, and we will soon be able to report them to our readers. It is estimated, however, that all of six thousand dwelling-houses have been erected here since the opening of 1867.

Thus, in New-York and Brooklyn, there have been something like *ten thousand* dwellings put up for the accommodation of the citizens within a twelvemonth.

As things go, including tenement-houses and all, these will probably furnish house-room for seventy-five thousand people.

In adjacent places, such as Jersey City and Hoboken, and towns further off, where New-Yorkers find residence, building has been active; and, though we have not the figures to make an estimate of the increase within a radius of twenty miles from New-York, we must be satisfied that new residences have been furnished for many thousands of families.

The population of New-York and its suburbs has not increased during the year in any such proportion as the increase in its buildings. We doubt if the resident population of the City is more than twenty-five thousand over what it was in 1866.

Certainly, therefore, there ought not to be any increase in the rents of dwelling-houses this year. On the contrary, it would seem as though there ought to be a considerable decrease from the demands of last May. Rents were very stiff in May last at the enormous prices to which they had risen in the previous three years. There had at that time been but little building since the opening of the war; and the increase in the population had therefore to accommodate itself by a closer crowding together. This gave property owners and landlords' agents the advantage over tenants; and, as a matter of course, they seized and held on to their advantage.

Latterly, however, the landlords have shown signs of giving way. Newly-erected houses have been leased during the past half year at rates much below those they would have commanded at previous times.

It will not be long before the renting season begins. Next month landlords or their agents will be making inquiries of their tenants as to their purposes for the coming season. We can't say precisely how matters should be settled between them in all cases; but if tenants will make themselves acquainted with the facts as to the large number of new dwelling-houses that have been erected, they will at least be able to treat the subject with more intelligence.

The Democratic Chance in New-York.

We have no sort of objection to seeing a good thing come out of Nazareth. There may be no reason for expecting it, but if it come, we will not find fault with its origin.

During the last few years, the Democrats, while abusing the Republican Legislature of this State for its corruption, have been pledging the people, that if they would only give the Democracy the chance, we should see a different state of things. It might be hard enough for those to believe these promises who knew anything about the past history of the Democratic Party, or who have watched its conduct in those localities where it has obtained power. But their reply to this was that the long discipline of adversity had changed the Democratic nature, and that were there no other motives than the desire of future success, based on the popular disgust for prevailing corruption, they would seize the first opportunity to inaugurate a period of comparative decency in the Legislature and in the management of our State affairs.

They have at last got the chance so long waited for. With a working majority in the Assembly, and an ineffective opposition in the Senate, there is nothing to prevent their carrying out the reformatory plans and measures they have so long and loudly promised. There need be no fear that Gov. Fenton will bar their progress in the high path of reform; and it would certainly, at all events, be a fine thing for them to give him the opportunity of doing so. Leaving out, therefore, any thought of the possibility of this faint and feeble impediment, the way is entirely clear for the Democrats. There is no end to the fine measures of legislation they may carry out; there is no limit to the purity they may attain. Decrease of our State taxation and rectification of our State finances, improvement in the management of the great public works of the State, and the devising of others that will enlarge the public prosperity, the establishment of a better and more effective Excise Law than that which they are prepared to abolish, and a score of other matters of important legislation, are all ready to their hands, and awaiting their wise treatment. In the mere matter of devising some means of preventing the terrible legislative corruption, which of late years has threatened to demoralize the State, the Democrats at Albany have an opportunity of acquiring immense glory.

We shall be delighted to see them embrace the opportunity. We shall aid them just as earnestly as we would the Republicans. We are too anxious for decency in the Legislature, and for the attainment of reforms in the affairs of our own State, to quarrel with the Democrats about giving them to us. And whether those things which are demanded by the imperative necessities of the hour come from Nazareth or Albany, from the Whigs or Tories, we shall welcome them without any fear of our own or our party interests. The Democrats have now a chance. We shall watch if they seize it with all the eagerness they have promised.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the opinion is gaining ground there that the President has been "underrated." It is by no means so fashionable as it was a year ago to denounce him as utterly incompetent and powerless. We think it not at all unlikely that this mistake has been made. President Johnson's Messages and other State papers will compare favorably, in point of ability, force and effectiveness, with those of any President we have ever had; and the steady determination with which he has adhered to his original policy is beginning to have an effect even upon those who dissent most widely from it.

An urgent appeal is made to our citizens for aid to Washington College in Virginia, of which Gen. Lee is President. A very sharp protest is made in certain quarters against aiding any institution of learning which has at its head the leading General of the late Confederacy, on the assumption, we presume, that its teachings and influence will be hostile to the United States. We do not believe this assumption is correct. But certainly nothing can be more important to the South and the whole country than the education of the young men of the Southern States, and we are glad to see that liberal donations have been made to this object by some of our prominent citizens. Mr. Beecher has given $1,000, and has thus indicated his belief that no disloyal or injurious teachings will be inculcated in the College. We don't think that Gen. Lee is likely to teach lessons that will lead to another rebellion; his own experience will be a warning against it.

A private letter from an intelligent citizen of Georgia, by no means a supporter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, says that the removal of Gen. Pope, and the appointment of Meade, seems to give general satisfaction among Conservative men, "although," he adds, "I cannot see what Pope has done, so far as Georgia is concerned, to have made him obnoxious to anybody; he made very few removals, was neither dictatorial nor vindictive; but, on the contrary, was tolerant and generous." This is a compliment to the General's administration, no matter what may have been the cause of his removal.

It is announced that "Montgomery Blair will soon come out publicly against Gen. Grant," and it is added that, "even *now* he does not hesitate to say that the General never will be President." We are glad this point is settled at last. We have had fears that Mr. Blair might go the other way. The friends of Gen. Grant will feel relieved. Every day some seeming obstacle to their success disappears. The announcement of Mr. Blair's opposition may be deemed a "crowning mercy."

The *Tribune* is very zealous for retrenchment in the expenses of the General Government; but the abolition of the United States Court for the Eastern District of this State is the only specific recommendation it has to make for the accomplishment of this general object. As several trials are about to be had in that Court, of Government officers and others, for defrauding the United States Government in the matter of the whisky tax, perhaps out of its regard for the public treasury, the *Tribune* would postpone its annihilation of that Court until these trials are over. Or would its main object be defeated by such a postponement?

The thousands who nightly bewail the dingy dullness of our New-York gas light, may look with envy at the Parisians, in whose behalf a new enterprise has been undertaken. A company has been formed there for the manufacture and sale of oxygen to be mixed with the common illuminating gases. It is calculated that by adding one-third oxygen to the ordinary Parisian gas, (which is in itself far more brilliant than ours,) the illuminating power is multiplied eight times. The oxygen is sold at two and a half times the price of the common gas. This combination has been used with fine effect in lighting the International Lecture-room of the Exposition, and is rapidly attaining popularity.

A writer in a Houston journal, speaking of the future which is before the vast and fertile extent of Texas, is inclined to discourage the exclusive or too extensive cultivation of cotton. He states that six vessels recently brought to that State, by way of the Gulf, a great number of German immigrants, who purpose to become agriculturists and employ themselves in farming; and congratulates the country on the number of men from Vermont who have gone there with improved specimens of cattle, for the purpose of rearing herds on the rich prairies and pasturages of that region. Agriculture in all its modes, including that of the vine, is recommended, along with the care of flocks and herds, as affording surer sources of emolument and ultimate prosperity than the culture of the cotton plant, which, since the English market has been so greatly injured for this country, by the cotton of India and other places, is too precarious a resource to be depended on.

We are doing our duty by our Chinese and Japanese brethren of the human family, so long secluded from the rest of mankind. One of our citizens was a General in the "Celestial" army a short time ago; and now Mr. Burlingame is sent to be the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China in Western Europe. Another citizen—C. Walcott Brooks—has been deputed by the Japan Government to act as Japanese Consul at San Francisco. It has been said that the *Daimios* who have deposed the Tycoon are unfriendly to the foreigners; but this appointment and the purposed opening of the ports in a week or two seem to indicate the contrary. Our relations with Zipango and the ancient East are "thickening" very rapidly—so to speak; and very soon the commerce and intercourse of that exuberant part of the world will be worth as much to San Francisco and California as the gold harvests they are in the habit of reaping from their soil.

We observe from the annual report of the Public Library of Boston that among the 110,000 and more volumes in Bates' Hall, where the books of solid and permanent value are kept, there has been a "steady decline" from the start in the reading of "theology, metaphysics and ethics," and a steady increase in the reading of American history and literature. We take this to be a good omen; but when Boston begins to turn the cold shoulder on theology and metaphysics, what is it coming to? "The first year the reading of works of this class ran as high as eleven per cent, but has gradually declined to four per cent." We are told, again, that the number of novels read would be much larger, "but for the restraint which the managers exercise." Three-fourths of the annual purchases would have to be in that class, to supply the popular clamor, whereas only a few are bought. Miss Braddon's romances are specially pointed out as being "purposely kept much short of the popular demand." The Committee, however, give excellent reasons for their method of regulating "demand and supply," and as the library is a free one, they undoubtedly do right.

The hurricanes and earthquakes have not yet gone to sleep. Vesuvius is again on the rampage, and there was a hurricane that blew a Harlem train from the track, near Hudson, on the first of this month—by way of "Happy New-Year!" This terrible breeze passed through many parts of our State, and was particularly outrageous in Vermont. Reports from Northern New-York say that there was an earthquake at the same time—the going out of the old year. It was especially felt at Macomb, Depeyster, De Kalb, Lisbon and Kewvelton. Those terrifying elements of earth and air seem to be acting in concert over wide spaces of the globe, and in all likelihood we shall hear from them still further; for the rough season is before us. That earthquake in the north of this State is rather significant. We can discover no good reason why it might not come to shock us here in the east. Some people in this City think the chance is really a "parlous" one, and wonder, if it came about, what would become of the Lowe bridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The first *soirée* of Chamber Music took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The term is ambiguous, but covering various varieties, means the old quartette party of Mason and Thomas, established thirteen years ago, and sustained with varying fortunes but true art zeal from then until now. Mr. Theodore Thomas is still the first violin; Mr. Mosenthal the second; Mr. Matzka the viola, and Mr. Bergner the violoncello. Mr. Wm. Mason, however, was not the pianist on this occasion. It has been found desirable to alternate the performances of this sterling artist with those of Mr. S. B. Mills—a gentleman whose classical tastes and attainments are very well known to the public. But Mr. Mason is still the regular man "at the pianoforte." There were three pieces on the programme. The first Mozart's Quintette in G minor; Beethoven's Sonata in A opus 47, (the Kreutzer Sonata,) and Schubert's Quartette in D minor. The latter is a posthumous work which must always interest the constantly growing number of the composer's friends. Mozart's Quintette, differing in date and manner, served as a contrast and foil, but its length and fashion are alike old. It seemed impossible, moreover, to keep the instruments in tune—owing to the humid condition of the atmosphere. Mr. Thomas broke a string in the Quintette, and again in the Sonata. In the first instance a good deal of delay took place, but in the second Mr. Thomas did not feel it incumbent upon him to retire. A violinist cannot control the weather, but he ought at all events to provide himself with strings. It is not in the slightest degree interesting to see the first violin walk out between the parts and return after a protracted delay with two fiddles instead of one. It is apt, indeed, to be misunderstood, and at all events indicates an oversight which ought not to occur in the presence of the public. The Quintette, owing perhaps to the causes we have mentioned, was played only moderately well. In this particular it differed from the Schubert Quartette which was superbly given. And this was especially and particularly the case with the Sonata—a grand and beautiful composition which was interpreted by Messrs. Mills and Thomas, with a thorough appreciation of its beauties and complete command of its difficulties. The last movement with its prodigious strength, clearness and rapidity could not have been played better. It is an easy matter to drag the time, and so bring everything down to a deal level of ordinary facility. But to seize the spirit and vigor of the composer, and flash them on the audience in a brilliant and comprehensive whole, is given to but few. This faculty was strikingly remarked in the performance of this piece. Mr. Mills played, as he always does, grandly, with superlative articulation, with clear round majesty of tone, and the dexterity which a perfect knowledge of the technical difficulties of the instrument insures. For the rest he is known to be the most conscientious of artists, and never plays in public without the most earnest recognition of the responsibility. He does not consider it necessary to play false notes, and in that respect is quite peculiar among pianists, with whom this eccentric habit seems to be somewhat in favor. Mr. Theodore Thomas played splendidly. The fire and energy of the performance, indeed, cannot be exaggerated. It was what might be expected from two young and earnest men who know what they proposed to do, and set about it faithfully. The next *soirée* takes place on the 18th of January, when Mr. Wm. Mason will appear.

In a very quiet and unostentatious way Mr. Pike has succeeded in erecting and finishing one of the handsomest theatres in America. It will be dedicated to music on Thursday next, when Madame La Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Brignoli, Signor Massimiliani, and other well-known and remembered artists will appear in the "Trovatore." The theatre is situated on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue,—a location which is quite as near to fashionable society as any other that can be mentioned. It will be known as Pike's Opera House. On Saturday evening it was lighted up for the first time, and there was but one opinion as to its beauty. The vestibule is magnificent, both in its proportion and the excellent and striking characteristics of its design. The taste and liberality of an enthusiast is seen, indeed, precisely in these and similar unremunerative parts of the building. A thousand people can stand in the vestibule, and another thousand in the green-room. The seats, instead of being crowded together, afford ample space for passing to and fro. Notwithstanding a conspicuous liberality in every particular, the house, without the appearance of being over-large, will hold 2,600 persons, exceeding the capacity of the Academy of Music and certainly excelling that establishment in other particulars. At all events, it has no stockholders. The least conspicuous person on Saturday night was Mr. Pike himself. It had never occurred to him that he had done a good thing, and he was quite astonished when people announced the fact to him. On Thursday "Il Trovatore," with artists of the highest repute.

Miss Richings deserves success and will assuredly achieve it. Her company is the best that has sung in New-York, not excepting that terrible bugaboo, the Pyne and Harrison combination. She is, to be sure, somewhat rapid in her way of production, and therefore careless. It is, for instance, impossible to speak of the "Lily of Killarney" except as a managerial joke. It never could have been intended as a serious reproduction of Benedict's very meritorious work. As such it would have been the feature of the season—sufficient to justify a season; instead, it was given twice last week, badly; so badly that it is not likely in the interest of any one to be repeated. There have, however, been good performances, and it is pleasant to turn to them. "Martha," "Maritana" and the "Bohemian Girl" were in many respects excellent, especially the former. Last evening "Fra Diavolo" was played to a large and interested house. The soloists were thoroughly good, and the chorus and orchestra were entirely up to the emergency of the occasion.

Mme. Kapp-Young's concert on Saturday evening was a complete success. The best artists were her associates. The lady herself has a fine voice, and had she come at other times would undoubtedly have established a reputation as one of the best artistes we have had in this country.

Mr. A. Dessane, pianist to the Duchesse de Berri, and violoncellist to the Queen of Wurtemberg, announces a series of concerts to be given at Steinway Hall. The first takes place on Wednesday, Jan. 8; the last on Saturday, 25th March. Two quartettes are played at each concert, and artists of distinction will assist as soloists, vocal and instrumental.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Clerkenwell Tragedy and its Authors—Fenianism and Popular Sentiment in Regard to It—Past Events—Hippophagy—A Curious Libel Suit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

We are now beginning to see our way through the mystery which at first surrounded the Fenian organization, for blowing up houses and murdering their inhabitants, which exists in this city. My own belief has been throughout that the men who committed these deeds were few in number, for although Irishmen may be Fenians, it does not follow that they are cowardly assassins. I can understand that many an Irishman may be willing and even eager to fight on a fair field for the independence of his country, but it is impossible to believe that any but a few desperate ruffians and outlaws could approve of a crime by which several children were killed outright, several others blinded for life, and upword of 300 persons, according to official returns, more or less injured. I have known Irishmen, and many of them—who has not?—who were the most genial and pleasant people in the world, and in the United States, at least, some of them may have been Fenians—nothing more likely. I dare say these men are as indignant as any one here can be at an atrocity which cannot be said to disgrace the Irish character, but which plunges Fenianism into the lowermost abyss of shame, and discredits the leaders and promoters of the brotherhood in the estimation of all mankind. My fear has all along been that the people of this country—I refer to the English and Scotch—would be driven by Fenian threats and Fenian outrages into acts of retaliation. One measure seemed to be impending lately—the summary dismissal everywhere of Irish servants. No house, no place of business, no dockyard, would employ an Irish man or woman if it were believed that the fire or the knife were the weapons they were prepared to take up. Remember the provocation we have received before you censure even the suggestion of such stern reprisals as these. We have been distinctly told by large masses of men in America, and by their tools here, that our homes shall be burnt about our ears during this Winter. Repeated attempts have been made to carry out the threats, and last week alone three separate houses were fired in the effort to set London in flames. Bottles of phosphorus, or "Fenian Fire," were thrown through the windows of houses, and only the vigilance of the Police and the great efficiency of the fire brigade sufficed to avert a great calamity. Movements of Fenians have been made upon dockyards and armories, and only counterchecked by the prompt dispatch of troops to the threatened point—last night, for instance, two companies of the Guards were sent to Portsmouth at half an hour's notice. I can imagine the merriment which some papers in America may make over all this—the brilliant reports of the "Fenian scare," which will make their appearance day after day. Well, Sir, if there were any such fright and alarm existing here, I think I should not scruple to tell you fairly of it; but the temper of the people has nothing in it of the kind. They are like a man whose house has been broken into, and who has received notice from the police that the burglars are coming next night to take away what they left before. They are putting extra bolts upon their doors, and preparing to give their visitors a warm reception. Let not "Irish-Americans" flatter themselves that either the Government or the people are too weak to protect life and property! Never was the nation more united than it is to-day—the Clerkenwell crime has at least done that much for us. The people have rushed to the side of the Government—the Government holds out a welcome hand to the people. Mr. Maguire, in his book on *The Irish in America*, says that he has never been able to persuade his countrymen in America that England is not a weak, "effete and played-out" old Power; he could never convince them that she was as strong as she had ever been. It is this delusion of England's weakness which does so much to keep Fenianism in heart. Again I caution "Irish-Americans," in all friendliness, not to venture over here in the supposition that the English soldiery, the English Police, or the people, who are more to be feared than both, will run away at the sight of them.

"Wherever there are three Fenians there are two informers," was the remark of an Irish gentleman to me the other day, and if he exaggerated a little, it is evident that he was right in the principle. A man has come forward to "split" on all the Fenians who took part in the Clerkenwell outrage. His name is James Vaughan, a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and an intimate acquaintance of the men under arrest for killing so many poor creatures with their barrel of gunpowder. Whether the reward of £400 tempted this Fenian to become an informer or not is of little interest to the public; his tale is a clear and connected one, and it was owing to him that four more of the ringleaders have been arrested. One incident which Vaughan related in his evidence yesterday is almost dramatic. The day following the outrage, one of the men most actively engaged in planning it stood close to the spot, reading a newspaper placard. It recounted, among other things, the "diabolical outrage at Clerkenwell." Mullany (the Fenian) threw himself into a great state of excitement over the word "diabolical," not seeming to relish that view of his conduct, and declared that before Christmas they would burn all London down among them, and perhaps the people would call that diabolical. I must say that I think we should, however much it might have hurt the feelings of Mr. Mullany. The Police now have the names of most of the leading conspirators at this moment in the country in their possession, and it will not be an easy matter to carry the present disgraceful plot any further. If, however, Fenians from America or

elsewhere do succeed in committing a fresh outrage, (and of course every house in such a city cannot be watched or fortified,) they must bear in mind that they run the risk of throwing their countrymen into starvation. A general dismissal of Irish servants is pretty sure to follow another series of murders. It would be a very illogical and a very unjust remedy; but so is the remedy for Irish grievances now being tried. However, I hope the people will resort to no such expedients; I earnestly trust that they will not deal wrong for wrong, but resolve to redress all real grievances precisely as if nothing had happened to disturb the judgment, to stir up new prejudices, or to strengthen and embitter old ones.

PAST EVENTS.

We certainly have had our nerves tried by a long succession of catastrophes, natural and physical, within the last few weeks. I do not wonder that the terrible record should set the *Spectator* thinking. Cyclones and volcanic eruptions, the whirlwind and the earthquake, have accompanied the stormy outbreaks of mankind. "It is sometimes supposed," says your contemporary, "that Nature really conspires to break into tumult when anarchy spreads in the moral world." And the writer presently goes on to ask, "Can it be that there is a preëstablished harmony decreed by God between man and nature in the fury of destructive forces"—or even that the great forces of nature stimulate the passions of mankind, and cause them to burst forth without restraint? One's first impulse upon reading all this is to smile, but the smile is called back when one asks, "And why may it not be so?" What do we know of the unseen agencies which are at work in the physical world? We see men's spirits strangely affected by a mere change in the weather—sometimes it is not too much to say that the outward aspect of a whole town is changed by a rainy day. Men lose the lightness of step, the cheerfulness of heart, which the bright sun (at least in temperate latitudes) imparts. Why may not that inscrutable power which we call nature, produce greater marvels than these?" Be the cause what it may, it is only too apparent to us all that we live in unquiet times. Our social system is all disturbed—no one knows exactly to what we are drifting. The *Saturday Review* recently moaned over all the changes we are witnessing from the fine gentleman's point of view—a very characteristic one with the paper, which (unlike the *Spectator*) gives *scoffs* instead of *thoughts* to its readers. "There is," lamented the writer, "a spirit of insubordination and self-assertion" in the lower classes. This is bad enough, he thinks, but it is not all. There is an "uppishness" in servants which he very much dislikes. They "give warning for nothing." They behave like crushed but spirited beings. Housemaids talk of their "salaries," and governesses delicately allude to their "stipends." The poor won't work; the lower classes are rebellious; you can't get a woman to clean your house properly for love or money. Finally, the writer is convinced that it comes from railways and cheap papers—all of which, I submit to you, is very sad to think of. The *Saturday Review*, one might suppose, has fallen into its dotage when it writes such stuff as this; but it shows that even men who are not in the habit of thinking seriously about anything are struck by what is now going on around us. "What *is* going on?" you may ask; "explain it." Alas! there is our difficulty. The man who has seen no more of a river than the spring which is its source, could tell you nothing about the course it was destined to take; he could not track its windings through the country from his imagination. I do not think any newspaper correspondent, if he were ever so clever—and it is perfectly wonderful how clever some of them are—could tell you what the great social upheaval now going on will ultimately produce. After all, the portents are not so terrible as they were in France before '89. Then was a great movement of the people indeed, and yet we see what France is now! Let us hope that the popular movement in England will have a better ending for mankind.

HIPPOPHAGY.

But talking of changes, is it not a dreadful thing to reflect that the roast beef of old England itself is threatened—aye, Sir, and by horse flesh? Perhaps next Christmas, instead of the gigantic barons of beef which we now see hanging up in the butchers' shops, decorated with flowers and ribbons, we may smack our lips in an ecstacy of expectation over ribs of horse, with oats and whipthongs set round the joints as a garnish. At present the lovers of cooked horse have to suffer here some of the penalties inevitably incurred by the pioneers of science. So great is the prejudice against using a draft animal for food that no butcher could be got for a long time to kill the beast. The man who *did* perform that office at last is likely to be ruined, for the streets round about him are covered with placards denouncing him as an unnatural heathen. Then, no hotel could be found to cook and dress the animal; but at length an enterprising individual was found, (by name FRANCATELLI,) and the repast was served up (but this is a great secret, and therefore I proclaim it aloud) at the St. James' Hotel, corner of Berkeley-street, in Piccadilly. The diners were few in number, and they all fell in love with the "gray, eighteen years old," who had been offered up a burnt sacrifice for their entertainment. One of the company declares that he could scarcely tell roast horse from beef. The soup—a consommé—recalled, says another, "a faint, far away echo of game." As to the sausages, they were just like other sausages—so doubtless many of us have partaken freely of horse without knowing it. The filet, dressed plainly, wanted fineness in the grain, was a little darker in color than beef, and had a gamey flavor. This diner states that he slept the night of the feast without being troubled by a nightmare—which may be a joke. The evidence is so conclusive that I really believe we shall soon be able to get a plate of horse at the hotels and clubs, and I hope it may prove *wholesome*. Upon that point, it is observable, no inquiries seem to have been made.

CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT.

One of the most curious actions for libel I ever remember has been brought against the *Times* this week, and tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiff, Mr. WASON, is a barrister, who, however, has not practiced in the Courts for many years. The origin of the action must be traced back to events of no less than thirty years ago. At that time Mr. WASON was a candidate for a seat in Parliament against Mr. KELLY, now Sir FITZROY KELLY. They quarreled, and during all these years the matter seems to have rankled bitterly in the mind of Mr. WASON. At last Sir FITZROY KELLY was made Chief Baron, and then Mr. WASON brought the most damaging accusations against his private character. The Lord Chancellor and others defended the Chief Baron from these unwarrantable aspersions in the House of Lords, and for publishing their speeches, and embodying the effect of them in leading articles, the *Times* was sued for £1,000 damages. One count in the indictment was for the mere *publication* of the speeches in the usual parliamentary report, and Mr. WASON admitted in his address to the Court—for he conducted his own case—that he was anxious to get a declaration from a jury that a newspaper was not privileged to publish speeches made in Parliament—an attempt to restrict the liberties of the Press more audacious than any that has been ventured upon for many years past.

The great object of the action appears to have been to give Mr. WASON an opportunity for personally abusing the editor of the *Times*. A newspaper would not have published his attack—a pamphlet no one would have read. A speech made in court, however, finds its way into the papers, and Mr. WASON (who appears to be a man whose master passion is revenge) was determined to run the risk of paying costs rather than not have his fling at the *Times*. Accordingly, he consumed the whole of one day and the greater part of another in casting out all sorts of imputations against the editor, by name. It is true, they did not amount to much, after all; but Mr. WASON made the most of them he could, and dwelt upon them with "damnable iteration." He accused the editor of being friendly with Sir FITZROY KELLY, and of having many other friends—which seems to be no great crime in itself, and no matter of surprise either, for the gentleman in question is well known for his great social qualities, no less than for his kindness of heart. Mr. WASON exhausted the language of vituperation in dealing with him, and also in reviewing the characters of the Lord Chief Baron, Lord DERBY and others. In fact, Mr. WASON seems to have been anxious to prove himself the most abusive man in the world. The effect of the action was to render a signal service to the English Press; for the Lord Chief-Justice, in his summing up to the jury, ruled that a fair and unprejudiced report of a Parliamentary debate is *privileged*, and must be protected against actions at law. Thus, for the first time, this principle is laid down by the highest authority in England for observance in all future cases. The jury, without a moment's deliberation, found a verdict for the *Times* on all the counts, and whatever inconvenience the suit may have occasioned that newspaper, the public at large gains greatly by it.

"Christmas numbers," having done all that in them lies to promote mirth and festivity, the theatres now come in to complete the enjoyment of the season. The pantomimes this year promise to be unusually rich in scenery, if not in fun. All the theatres will be open on the 26th, and old nursery legends supply the basis of the "plot" or story. At the Haymarket a burlesque is to be produced, in which, I suppose, Miss BURKE will appear—Miss IONE BURKE—of whom I heard a very favorable account yesterday from her manager. Her Majesty's Theatre is to be rebuilt on a very magnificent scale. In the meanwhile Mr. MAPLESON will give performances of opera at Drury Lane, with Miss KELLOGG in some of the principal parts.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour with a much larger attendance than was expected. The galleries were also more than ordinarily full. After the presentation of numberless bills, resolutions and memorials, the interest centred on the subject of the admission of Senator THOMAS, of Maryland, whose case was brought up by REVERDY JOHNSON. He spoke very effectively for nearly an hour against the injustice of preventing the Senator from taking his seat, and dwelt particularly upon Mr. THOMAS' administration of the Treasury Department on the eve of the war, and his efforts to prevent his son from joining the rebel army. Senators EDMUNDS, HOWARD and STEWART spoke against his admission, and HOWE in favor. Quite an excitement was caused by the declaration of the latter gentleman that the Senate had no power to prevent persons from taking their seats who had been regularly elected. No matter whether they had been traitors or not, that the Senate had no power to try persons for treason and rebellion. Senator TRUMBULL took the opposite view, and seemed to have the sympathy of the Senate. The discussion was prolonged until 4 o'clock, but no vote was reached, owing to the fact that the Judiciary Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, had but just placed their report, without recommendation, in the hands of the Senators, and the latter had not had time to examine the evidence. Senator SHERMAN gave notice that he would call up the subject of the cotton tax to-morrow. Senator SAULSBURY was in his seat to-day for the first time during the present Congress. Senator GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, now seventy-six years old, is still too feeble to resume his duties, and his friends have been so informed.

In the House to-day the attendance was not so large as was expected, barely more than a quorum being present. The proceedings were rather dull, and the holiday recess did not seem to have brought forth any new or startling matters for legislation. It was reported early in the day that Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. CARY, of Ohio, were down for speeches on the currency question in Committee of the Whole, but that Committee was not reached, and the speeches were not made. The principal episode of the day's proceedings was the attempt by Mr. ELDRIDGE to get in a resolution of thanks to Gen. HANCOCK, which resulted finally in censuring the President for his removal of SHERIDAN, and thanking GRANT for his opposition thereto. ELDRIDGE's resolution was laid on the table, and Mr. C. C. WASHBURNE followed it with the above-mentioned resolutions, which were adopted by a party vote, and the Republicans in the House were for once put squarely upon the record in an indorsement of Gen. GRANT. The only other business accomplished in the House was the passage of the bill making eight hours a legal day's work in the Government workshops, arsenals and yards. This bill passed the House in the Thirty-ninth Congress, but failed in the Senate. The report on expediting the payment of soldiers' bounties, with a bill authorizing the temporary increase of one hundred clerks in the Second Auditor's office, then came up as the special order, but without concluding action, the House adjourned.

COLLECTION OF THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The Ways and Means Committee will this week report on one or two amendments to the laws for the collection of the tax on spirits, in advance of the general revision of the Internal Revenue laws. Commissioner ROLLINS has recommended the repeal of the provision which permits spirits to be withdrawn from bond for redistillation without the tax being paid, and the Committee will, without doubt, agree to the proposition and report it to the House. The abuse of this provision has been one of the greatest sources of fraud in the whisky business.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. CANBY's first special order for 1868 authorizes organization of a loyal armed police force in four counties of North Carolina, white and black in ratio of registered voters, namely: Lenoir, six whites, seven blacks; Jones, five whites, five blacks; Craven, ten whites, twenty blacks; and Pitt, eight whites, ten blacks. Gen. HINES, Provost-Marshal General, communicating the regulations, instructs against personal or partisan abuse of the organization. Gen. CANBY has relieved Gen. MILES of command of his regiment, Fortieth Infantry, and of the post of Goldsboro, N. C., and assigned thereto Gen. HINKS, whose command will comprise the greater portion of the eastern part of the State, whence lately have come complaints of violence and disorder.

GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

It is understood that the President intends to assign Gen. GORDON GRANGER to the command of the Military Sub-District of the State of Alabama, *vice* Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, relieved. Gen. GRANGER is now with his regiment at Memphis. He was ordered there some months since by Gen. GRANT, who was dissatisfied with his conduct here, and intimated that as long as he drew pay as a military officer, he ought to do duty as such, and avoid mixing in political affairs.

TREASURY CLERKS.

A circular has been distributed among the employes of the Treasury Department, requiring them to state the date of their appointment, whether they are connected with the Press in any capacity; whether they served in the army during the rebellion; whether they fitted themselves for their positions by pursuing any special course of study, and what their occupations were previous to their appointment, as well as their ages. The lady clerks are not expected to respond truthfully to the last question.

KENTUCKY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The House Election Committee are prepared to report on the Trimble-Brown Kentucky election case, in favor of the admission of TRIMBLE, Democrat, who was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. A minority report will be submitted in favor of the admission of Mr. BROWN.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Senator HOWARD's report in the case of Mr. STANTON will be laid before the Military Committee of the Senate to-morrow, and if agreed to will probably be presented in Executive session, if one is held. It is of considerable length, covering one hundred foolscap pages, and is understood to deal entirely with the legal aspect of the case. Mr. STANTON, it is understood, has declined to reply to the personal charges of the President, which have no bearing whatever on the legality of the act of suspension, under the Tenure of Office act.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The statement of a sensational correspondent in a Boston paper that a disbursing clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate is a defaulter of the sum of $40,000, has not the slightest foundation in fact, as the closest scrutiny of the financial affairs of Col. FORNEY's office has failed to discover any irregularity whatever.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The first reception of the ladies of the White House for this season occurred to-night, and notwithstanding the inclement weather it was well attended. The guests appeared in full dress, and among them were foreign diplomats, Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen and other distinguished persons.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington is just now enjoying a season of lions unexampled since the great review. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. SHERIDAN, Gen. TERRY, of Fort Fisher fame, Gen. HARNEY and other distinguished persons being the constant recipients of flattering ovations. In fact it's a good time for lions.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

ARMED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The War Department has received copies of General Orders 109, issued by Brevet Maj.-Gen. POPE, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Dec. 27, which, after quoting section 6, of act of March 2, 1867, prohibiting the organization of military forces in either States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas; provides that military organizations of any character whatever, or the parading or banding together of bodies of armed men, under any circumstances whatever, except troops of the United States Army in this Military District, are hereafter expressly prohibited, and Post Commanders will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order. General Orders No. 111, issued by command of Gen. POPE, bearing date the 30th of December, state that subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the new barracks now being built in the City of Atlanta, Ga., will be called "McPherson Barracks," in memory of the gallant, distinguished and patriotic services of Maj.-Gen. JAS. B. MCPHERSON, Brigadier-General United States Army, who was killed in action before Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commissioners met this morning at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and continued in session for over three hours. The report of the Sub-committee, which was submitted to the meeting, was unanimously agreed upon, and will be presented to Congress in a day or two as that of the entire Commission. Among the essential points of this report, it is understood that the Committee recommend the establishment of Northern and Southern reservations; the Northern ones to be on the Missouri River, north of Nebraska, and back to the eastern portion of Dakotah; and that in the Southern country to be south of the State of Kansas. They recommend also that the Northern and Southern Indians be consolidated upon these reservations.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Gen. CAMPBELL, agent of the Upper Sioux Indians, arrived here last night from the Upper Missouri, where he has been for some time past on business connected with his official position. He reports the friendly Sioux in good condition, and perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made by former treaties, and by the Peace Commission respecting their reservations and annuities, and evince a disposition, if the hostile Indians do not immediately make peace and return to their proper bands, to assist the Government in compelling them to do so. But little is learned regarding the movements of these hostile Sioux. They still persist in keeping themselves separated from the friendly tribes, and are at present pursuing the hunt among themselves. The friendly Indians are also busy at this time, and reports state that they have met with abundant success.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. CANBY, commanding the Second Military District, reports to the War Department the result of the elections held in North Carolina and South Carolina, upon the question of holding a convention in those States, as follows:

North Carolina.—Number of votes cast for the Convention, 93,006; against the Convention, 32,961. Persons registered, but not voting, 48,554; informal votes, 63; total, 174,574; number cast on question of Convention, 125,967; number required to hold the Convention, 87,278; excess over the number required, 38,679; the majority in favor of Convention is 60,045. After deducting the number registered, but not voting, there is shown an absolute majority of 11,501 for the Convention.

South Carolina.—Number of votes cast for the Convention, 69,799. Against the Convention, 2,226. Persons registered but not voting, 55,438. Informal votes, 15. Number of votes cast on the question of Convention, 72,010. Number required to hold the Convention, 63,725. Excess over the number required, 8,285. The majority in favor of the Convention is 67,573, from which, deducting the registered persons who did not vote, leaves an absolute majority of 12,135.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It has been decided by Secretary MCCULLOCH not to issue the public debt statement until to-morrow. This is on account of the fact that the National Banks have not yet reported their receipts for the month.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board that on and after Jan. 3, 1868, the Five Fathom Bank light-ship on the coast of New-Jersey will be substituted by a relief showing two lights, with hull painted yellow. The day marks are a red No. 20 on the stern and "Five Fathom Bank" on each side. Official information has also been received that from the 1st day of December, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at the foot of Monterossa, East Lipari Island, Mediterranean Sea. The light is a fixed red light, visible through an arc of 100 degrees, elevated 115 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of four miles. It is intended as a guide to Cosa Branca anchorage. The Board also has information that the following alteration will shortly take place in the harbor light at Fiume, Gulf of Quarnero, in the Adriatic. Instead of the present harbor light, a new one will be exhibited from the extremity of the mole, now in course of construction. It is a fixed light showing white between the bearings of north to west, and red between the bearings north and east, elevated 26 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of seven miles. During very stormy weather the light will not be exhibited.

EXPENSES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives to day furnished to that body, in accordance with a resolution, a statement showing the entire expenses of the Judiciary Committee in connection with the impeachment question, which were $23,199. Among the items is $300 paid to Hon. JAMES ASHLEY for messengers to visit Quebec and other parts of Canada to procure evidence.

The expenses of the Committee of Elections, in visiting various cities to take evidence, were $9,000.

The examination into the workings of the Paymaster General's Office cost $6,000.

The expenses of the Special Committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities were $5,000.

The expenses of the Special Committee to examine into the Southern railroads were $5,784.

The expenses of the Special Commission to inquire into the assassination of President LINCOLN were $520.

The expenses of the witnesses before the Committee to inquire into the delay of payment of soldiers' bounties were $840.

The expenses of the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the conduct of Collector SMYTHE were $415.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs at the ports below named from Dec. 23 to 31, inclusive, were as follows: New-York, $1,480,090; Philadelphia, $118,396 58; Boston, to Dec. 28, $166,865 35; Baltimore, to Dec. 28, $54,990 59; New-Orleans, Dec. 9 to 14, $84,031 18; San Francisco, Nov. 18 to 30, $197,617 67. Total, $2,101,811 28.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner ROLLINS has made the following decision in relation to the internal revenue:

"Bay rum is covered by the provisions of Schedule C concerning toilet water, and every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing it when sold, offered for sale, or removed for consumption or sale, by any person or persons whatsoever, should be stamped.

A written agreement to sell and convey real estate upon the fulfillment of specified conditions, such as the payment of a certain sum of money, should be stamped at the rate of five cents for each sheet or piece of paper on which it is written; but if the instrument contains the promise of one of the parties signing it to pay a certain amount of money on demand, or at a time designated, it should also be stamped at the same rate as a promissory note.

Stove-pipe is not regarded as a part of a stove, but is liable to an *ad valorem* tax of five per centum.

The tax of five per centum should be withheld from all payments on account of prize money without regard to the time when the captures were made.

When cotton duck which has simply been cut and sewed into sails without the attachment of ropes or materials essential to the use of sails in a finished state, is exported there will be a drawback of five per centum allowed upon it, and also as much per pound as was paid per pound as tax upon the cotton of which it was made. The weight of the unfinished sail is to be assumed as the weight of the cotton, and there should be annexed to the claim an affidavit of the exporter or claimant, showing the identity of the duck with that described in the manufacturer's affidavit form K."

TRIAL OF CAPT. SCHAFF.

The War Department to-day received a copy of Gen. POPE's order, dated Dec. 24, giving the facts in connection with the trial of Capt. MORRIS SCHAFF at Mobile, for shooting, with a pistol, F. B. SHEPPARD, a citizen who was at the time a prisoner under guard. The accused, in August, was convicted of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank for six months, to forfeit his pay for the same period, and to be reprimanded in orders by the Commanding General. The record in this case was returned to the court on the 16th of November, when they decided to adhere to the original sentence. A new court was, however, subsequently convened, when Capt. SCHAFF was arraigned on the charge of manslaughter and assault and battery with intent to kill, and he was found guilty of discharging a pistol at SHEPPARD, thereby wounding him in the neck, with the intent, feloniously and willfully, to kill him. The order says that the findings show that, in the opinion of the Commissioner the deceased did not die of the wound inflicted upon him by Capt. SCHAFF. The Court sentenced SCHAFF to be fined $300, and to be confined in such military prison as the Commanding General might direct, for the period of six months. Gen. POPE approved the sentence, and designated Fort Pulaski as the place of confinement.

LAND OFFICE IN COLORADO.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received an Executive order, creating an additional district in the Territory of Colorado, comprising the Counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin, and all that part of the Counties of Boulder and Jefferson which lies west of the range line between Townships Nos. 70 and 71. The Land Office is to be located at Central City. This additional district is created in pursuance of the 7th section of the act of July 26, 1866, in reference to the mining districts, and embraces some of the richest mining districts in the Territory.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 89.—Hepburn et al., Plaintiffs in Error, *vs.* Griswold. Case submitted.

No. 192.—Selz et al., Appellants, *vs.* Unna et al. Case submitted.

No. 225.—Bronson, Executor, &c., Plaintiff in Error, *vs.* Rodes. Case submitted.

No. 41.—Slaters, Executors, Complainants, Appellants, *vs.* Maxwell. Case argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Important Charge by Judge Russel to the Grand Jury—The Tenement-House Law, and the Perils from Fire—The Carrying of Concealed Weapons.

The January Term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, and the Grand Jury were charged by the Court in reference to their duties. After speaking of the various details of the work before them, and the manner of its prosecution, Judge RUSSEL adverted to the Excise law and the statutory requirement to instruct them to inquire into offences against its provisions. While the act must be obeyed while upon the statute book, the Judge deprecated the passage of moral laws applying to only a portion of our citizens, and stated that the assertion of benefits resulting from this law had not been and was not supported by his experience as a criminal magistrate. He next referred to the tenement-house law, stating that the humanity and propriety of this step all will admit. It is said that over half a million of the population of this City are huddled together in what are called "tenement-houses," and over twenty-five thousand human beings are crowded into cellars. This act reaches both these evils—for evils they undoubtedly are. A perusal of this act will show the great care and intelligence with which it was drafted and enacted. The Court can do no more at this time than to call your attention generally to the provisions of the enactment. It prescribes the duty and mode of ventilating such premises; of having proper means of escape in case of fire; of preventing dampness in their walls, areas or yards; of constructing and maintaining all the usual indispensable conveniences of such premises; of securing cleanliness; and of avoiding whatever could or can contribute to or cause unhealthiness or sickness. It invests the Board of Health with the power, in specified cases, of permitting any vault, cellar or underground room to be let or occupied as a dwelling, and declares such a letting or occupancy to be unlawful without that permit. This Board may be said to receive from this act a comprehensive jurisdiction over tenement and lodging houses, as to anything which can or does concern their cleanliness or healthiness, or the health of the occupants or inmates. The more particular motive of the Court in bringing this act, with its provisions, generally to your attention at this time, is the recent occurrence in our City which involved the loss of the lives of a number of human beings. A tenement-house in the upper part of the City was discovered to be on fire in the night time. The fire originated in the lower part of the house, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A number of human beings in the upper stories of the building perished as a consequence of it. The building is stated to have been unprovided with fire escapes, showing the great loss of life which might have ensued had the fire been more extensive in its character than it was. The Court feels constrained to charge you that, so far as in you lies, you should see that this enactment is rigorously enforced, in all its details. It is to be regretted that so many of our capitalists select so cruel and barbarous a mode of investment as erecting and maintaining these towering tenement-houses, upon plots of ground entirely disproportioned to the structures put upon them. If the spirit of avarice or cupidity is such that the owners of these establishments will not hearken to the dictates of humanity without the intervention of the Legislature, when that body has been driven to interfere, those who are intrusted with the execution of the law should sedulously take care that it is not in vain. The peril of fire should ever be guarded against, and the determination to avert it should be commensurate with the risk to human life. Whenever many human beings are compelled by poverty to crowd themselves into quarters depriving them almost entirely of the comforts and conveniences of existence, let those "whose lots are cast in pleasanter places" yield obedience to the laws, which have been passed for the assurance of health, and the prevention of danger in every form. It may be remarked that, though the act in question contemplates that the owners of these establishments should provide the fire escapes, and the Inspector of Public Buildings should approve them, it would be almost annulling this provision to hold that the Inspector had no duty to perform until the owners moved and called upon him to approve what they had done. If the owners are delinquent in doing what the law has cast upon them, the Inspector of Public Buildings ought to know it. In this particular such establishments are within his domain. If he knows the fact of this delinquency he can prefer the proper criminal complaint against the proper parties, and escape accountability himself. If he does not know it, is he up to the requirements of his official duty? This consideration is worthy of reflection. So far as this Court is controlled by me, its coöperation in the sternest administration of this statute shall not be wanting. The public mind has recently been much excited at the practice of wearing or carrying concealed weapons, which confessedly prevails to a great extent in our City. The frequency of the homicides occurring here is supposed to be the result of this habit. The use of deadly weapons, unless in the most extreme cases, is not for a moment to be upheld. Individuals are not to avenge or punish their own wrongs. Society has provided laws and appropriate tribunals for their administration, and to these tribunals all who have rights to enforce, or grievances to redress, are freely and indiscriminately invited to come. It should not be supposed that there are not now laws sufficient to punish an improper resort to deadly weapons. The offences of murder in the first and second degrees, and of manslaughter in its four degrees, are often perpetrated by means of "deadly weapons," although there are numerous instances in which they are not so committed. When so committed, a conviction of the offenders really includes and entails punishment for unlawfully *carrying*, as well as unlawfully *using* such weapons. The laws embrace offences committed by the use of deadly weapons, where death ensues; offences so committed where there is an attempt to kill but death does not ensue; and offences so committed where the intent is not to kill, but to do bodily harm, and death does not follow.

In the year 1849 the Legislature passed an act to prevent the manufacture, use or sale of slung-shot, declaring it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell them, or keep them for sale or gift, punishable by a fine of $500, or by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding two years, and making it a felony to carry them, or to use, or attempt to use them, punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding five years. This act was repealed by the Legislature of 1866, and an act passed to prevent the future possession and use of slung-shot, and other dangerous weapons, providing that every person who should use, or attempt to use, or with intent to use should knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or willfully and furtively possess any instrument or weapon known as a slung-shot, billy, sand-club, or metal knuckles, or any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife,) or sword-cane, or air-gun, should be deemed guilty of felony, punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment in the State Prison, Penitentiary or County Jail for a year, or by a fine of $500, or by both. It has been suggested that the Legislature should go so far as to make the concealed or secret carrying of every species of deadly weapons an offence. Grave doubts have been intimated as to the constitutionality of such a law. It might be of questionable policy, too, for it is not to be forgotten that the denial of the right to a peaceable citizen to carry a weapon under certain circumstances for his defence, might subject him to highway robbery or other crimes against his person. If peaceable citizens were not permitted to arm in their own defence, the effect might be that felons would be the only persons who were armed, and that, after no very late hour in the night, it would be unsafe for the former to appear unless in the most public thoroughfares. The public certainly have a deep interest in the question, which ever way it is answered or decided. Should the Legislature not pass the proposed law, taking away all right to carry secretly deadly weapons, the community can be fully protected by the energetic and conscientious action of our petit juries. If it is once generally understood that the possession of a deadly weapon will be closely and jealously scanned, and that a resort to it, unless most manifestly justifiable or excusable, will aggravate any offence committed by means of it, a lesson will be taught, probably quite as beneficial as the most comprehensive legislation on the subject. Whatever the future may have in store in reference to this matter, there can be no ground of complaint if those who wear deadly weapons about their persons are admonished in season by the course of our courts and juries of the liability attaching to their use. It ought to be a matter of congratulation that however frequent the accidents occurring in our City, they are not of that extremely frightful or appalling kind which are happening in other places and directions—steamboat burning, railroad disasters and boiler explosions come to us with the issue of every days press. Not many days since the community were shocked by the report of some fifty human beings traveling in a railroad car precipitated down a high embankment, the car fired by the overturning of the stove, and almost every one perishing in the flames. It would seem as though there must be fault or negligence somewhere. Those who control the dreadful elements of fire and steam cannot be held to too great a responsibility, and above all when those agents are used in connection with public conveyances.

The thousands of passengers daily carried within the limits of this State by these agents, on steamboats and over railroads, have a right to expect and demand that the laws enacted for their security shall not prove a dead letter. It is to be feared that too much is covered up under the name of "accident." Our law, in its providence, draws but a slender distinction *between gross negligence and positive intention*. Where recklessness to human danger becomes so great as to evince a perfect indifference to consequences, no matter how serious, it is not easy to appreciate the difference between it and an actual design to produce the same results.

The statutes of this State are ample in reference to these subjects, and each Legislature supplies such omissions as can only be discovered by time. Should any cases failing within them come before your body they should receive prompt consideration.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Since the coming in of the new year the seizures of whisky, tobacco, &c., by the revenue officers have been comparatively few. Yesterday the books showed but two entries, and these were detentions of small lots of spirits. The uncertainty attending the manufacturing of whisky keeps many, formerly known as heavy dealers, from engaging in the business. They do not believe in running such a great risk for so little profit. The hope that some fortuitous circumstance, in the interest of whisky dealers, may be developed before long in the system of collecting the tax induces many to retain possession of their stills, although they see no advantage in keeping the machinery in motion, and in fact, in not a few instances, they are positively prohibited from manufacturing by the Metropolitan Board.

Speculation as to probable changes in the Revenue Department has ceased, in a great measure, to agitate the minds of local inspectors. The principal topic of conversation at Cedar-street, during the past few days, has been the extreme dullness of revenue business outside the office. Within the office the clerks are active in preparing official statements to be forwarded to Washington.

The Board held a meeting yesterday and disposed of several cases relating to seizures, detention and similar matters.

The Burning of the Raleigh—Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned wrecked crew of the steamship *Raleigh*, convey our most heartfelt thanks to Capt. CROWELL and officers of the steamship *Saragossa* for the very kind treatment received at their hands while on board of their vessel on her late voyage from Charleston, S. C., to this port. We are also pleased to bear testimony to the masterly seamanship displayed by Capt. CROWELL and his officers during the late severe northeast gale, which commenced on Sunday, the 29th of December, and lasted fifty-six hours. We then, in that trying gale, noticed the most thorough discipline throughout each department of his vessel. Wishing himself and officers every success through life, and hoping that it may never be their lot to share a disaster similar to that which befel us, we remain, very respectfully, their humble servants,

T. MCMANUS and wife, MARGARET MURTAGH, JOHN SMITH, JAMES CROWLEY, THOMAS KEATING, ROBERT PHOENIX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1867.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Jones-st., w. s., 119 ft. 4 in. e. of Lafayette-place, 25x100	$30,000
Prince-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 50x82	26,500
Ridge and Rivington sts., n. w. cor., 25x69.11	25,250
Sheriff-st., e. s., 83.6 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 18.3x75	4,125
Avenue C, n. s., 155 ft. 7½ in. s. of 8th-st., 19.4½x63	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 37 ft. 1 in. n. of 37th-st., 12.4x80	3,250
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x80	27,500
9th-av., e. s., 40 ft. 2 in. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x80	14,000
2d-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of Av. D, 25x106	14,125
2d-st., n. s., 71 ft. w. of Av. D, 46.10x22	9,500
3d-st. and Bowery, (No. 341 Bowery,) s. w. cor. (Nos. 335, 337 and 339)	80,000
13th-st., No. 93, 25x103.1	8,000
8th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of Av. C, 25x93 11	15,500
16th-st., s. s., 289 ft. 3 in. e. of Av. A, 18.9x113.3	8,200
21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 30x92	25,250
21st-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 1st. av., 30x92	25,500
30th-st., s. s., lot 470, Ray estate, 25x98.9	2,145
33d-st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99.7¼	10,500
41st-st., w. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
46th-st., s. s. 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	46,000
50th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	2,000
50th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	2,000
125th-st., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100.11x125	20,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 45 ft. 4 ins. of 45-st., 30x80	27,000
LEASES.	
47th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av. (assignment.)	37,500
East Broadway, s. s., lot 927, Rutgers estate, 25x87.6, 10 years, (assignment.)	8,000
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Bergen-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Smith-st., 50x100	2,600
Block 6, lot 57, Ninth Ward, 25x100	365
Bolivar-st., s. s., 50 ft. E. of Hudson-av., 25x50	2,250
Centre-st., lot 48	560
Decatur-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 88.8x88.4x81 x175x100	3,500
Duffield-st., w. s., 140 ft., 4 in. n. of Myrtle-av., 20 x100.3	8,500
Greene-st., w. s., 50 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	5,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., bet. lots 12x18. 50x100	800
Hoyt-st., e. s., 116.7 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 15x20	nom.
John-st. and South Carolina-av., s. w. cor., 50x100	700
John and Hudson sts., n. e. cor., 25x75	5,075
Johnson st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Graham-av., 20x50	4,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. s. of 5th-av., 25x100	500
Monroe-st., s. s., 180.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	5,250
Myrtle-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	3,000
Nassau-av., w. s., 25 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	500
Randall-av., Morton-av., Huesdale-av. and Berdan-av., 600x800	2,564
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 231 ft. w. of Court-st., 19,6¼x72	6,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	11,250
Tiffany-place, 134.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6	4,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 441.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	4,800
Walworth-st., w. s., 137.9 ft., n. Myrtle-av., 25x100	750
Warren-st., near Buffalo-av., n. e. cor., 25x100	800
Wolcott-st., n. e. s., 75 ft., n. w. Dwight-st., 20x100	500
North 2d-st., 45.2 ft., 7th-av., 24x133.21½x26.6.132.2¾	1,100
5th-st., w. s., 375 ft., n. Colyer-st., 25x100, four-sixths share	1,400
7th-av., 17th-st., n. e. cor., 8 lots, 200.4x100	5,380
19th-st., n. e. s., 196 10-12 ft., n. w. 5th-av., 50x100	4,000
Bradford-av., lots 605, 606, 635, 636, 200x50	3,500
Lafayette-av., s.s., 180 n. Nostrand-av., h. l. 16.8x100	5,500
S. Carolina-av., John-st., s. w. c., 50x100	900
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. Freeman-st., 25x100	1,500
Washington-av., w. s., 40.2-12 ft. s. Pacific-st., 36.7 x62.4x78.6x40	1,600
Fulton-av., s. s., 470 ft. e. Buffalo-av., 25x100	1,000
LEASES.	
8th-av., New 15th-st., s. w. cor., 47.3x30.4, 900 years from Aug. 11, 1867	$225
8th-av., New 15th-st., n. w. cor., 33.9x53.6, 900 years from Aug. 11, 1867	260
New 15th-st., e. s., 30 3-12 ft. 8th-av., 25x46.8, 900 years	150
East New-York.	
Vermont-av., w. s., 155 s. South Carolina-av., 45x100	700
Flatlands.	
Lot adjoining Morrisson's land, 74x200	nom.
Lot adjoining Morrisson's land, 74x200	3,025
Gravesend.	
Eight acres adjoining Voorhies' land	2,000
NEW-JERSEY. *Essex County.*	
Oxford-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 60x100	1,100
Norfolk-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. Bank-st., 25x96	300
Orange and Nesbitt sts. property, lot 10 on map, 25x100	3,750
Court-st., s. s., 25x71	3,200
Green-st., n. s., 26x107	2,000

Rupture Curatives.—Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have proved their efficiency by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Distressing Nervous Maladies, such as Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all diseases of this nature, meet with prompt and vigorous expulsion in Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which effectually stimulates the *nerve fluid* and increases the *tone* of the *nerve* system. Apothecaries have this medicine. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered. **Cromwell & Jones,** Manufacturers of SAND PAPER, No. 131 Water st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

A Headache of one month's standing cured in two minutes. Test WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT free at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 706 3d-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GULAGER—BROOKS.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, at St. Paul's Church, Detroit, by Right Rev. S. A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, PHILIP D. GULAGER, of New York, to CARRIE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Brooks, of Detroit.

MUMFORD—DANA.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, in San Francisco, Cal., at Grace Cathedral, by Right Rev. Bishop W. J. Kip, GEORGE HART MUMFORD, of Rochester, N. Y., to SARAH, daughter of the late Daniel Dana, Jr., of this City.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

MCKAYE—MEDBERY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, at Lynn, Mass., at the residence of the bride's brother, E. J. Medbery, Esq., by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, J. S. MCKAYE, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. K. MEDBERY, of Lynn.

TIFFANY—CULTON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., HENRY S. TIFFANY, of this City, to Miss MARY J. CULTON, daughter of J. W. J. Culton, Esq.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, after a short illness, LYDIA, only daughter of Jacob and Harriet P. Anthony, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAILEY.—At Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 6, NANCY, widow of Gilbert Bailey, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 11 A. M.

BLEEKMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, of measles, GRACE HENDERSON, only daughter of Henry L. and Jane K. Bleekman, aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 631 Hudson-st. The members of Evangelist Lodge No. 600, F. A. M., are cordially invited.

☞ Saugerties, Ulster County, papers please copy.

CALLENDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, at her residence, Newport, R. I., ANN M., widow of the late Thomas Callender, of this City.

DIEFENDORF.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 2, AMELIA CATHARINE, infant daughter of John J. and Mary R. Diefendorf, aged 9 days.

DYCKMAN.—At Kingsbridge, on Monday, Jan. 6, ISAAC DYCKMAN, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Inwood Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from 30th-st.

FOLSOM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 6, ELIZA M., only daughter of Levi and Eliza A. Folsom, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her parents are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 9, from the residence of her father, No. 14 Washington-av., Elizabeth, N. J., without further invitation. Time of funeral will appear in Wednesday's paper.

HAINES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 6, CATHARINE A. FARON, wife of J. P. Haines, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Levi B. Faron, No. 324 Sackett-st., near Smith, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

HOPPER.—At Glen Cove, on Sunday, Jan. 5, HANNAH, widow of the late Isaac T. Hopper.

Funeral on Fourth Day, 8th inst., from the house of J. S. Gibbons, No. 332 West 30th-st.

LOCKWOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 4, EMILY, wife of Edwin Lockwood, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAPES.—On Monday, Jan. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH MAPES, widow of Gen. Jonas Mapes, aged 91 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandson, N. L. McCready, No. 10 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

MCHUGH.—In the City of Cork, Ireland, on Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of his uncle, Geoffrey M. O'Connell, Esq., JOHN, third son of the late Robert McHugh, of Enniskean, County Cork, aged 18 years.

NEGBAUR.—Of apoplexy, on Sunday, Jan. 5, LOUIS NEGBAUR, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 185 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'CONNOR.—In France, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JOHN F. O'CONNOR.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 345 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock. A solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., at 10 o'clock, whence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 4, JAMES POTTER, a native of the Parish Arde, County Louth, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 3d-av. and 89th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, to St. Laurence's Church, Yorkville, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

ROE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the lungs, WM. D. ROE, of the firm of Wm. D. Roe & Co.

The friends of the family and of his brothers, Charles, Carlisle and Thomas, also the members of Sylvan Grove and Knickerbocker Lodges, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 42 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, MARGARET B., wife of James L. White, and daughter of William Whitlock, Jr.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WILSON.—On Monday, Jan. 6, after a short illness, DANIEL WILSON, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WOLCOTT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 6, Miss MARTHA WOLCOTT, formerly of Milford, Conn., aged 88 years.

Funeral on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, from No. 42 East 26th-st. Her acquaintances and those of her nephews, W. H. Halsey and Leander Buck, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Milford and New-Haven papers please copy.

☞ The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. D. ROE.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

☞ At a meeting of officers of the Fifth Army Corps, held in this City, resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, U. S. A. They will be left for a few days at Gen. Butterfield's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 25, for the signatures of the officers late of the Fifth Corps.

FRED. T. LOCKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Late A. A. G, Fifth Army Corps, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

535 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will be (professionally) at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FINE GOLD WATCHES. New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 475 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH, IN TWO SCENES. Edited by Archdeacon CHASUBLE, D. D. Pamphlet, 8vo, 75 cents.

The New-York *Nation* says of this pamphlet:

"We do not know when we have read anything with more pleasure than 'The Comedy of Convocation,' which is the title alike of the fifteenth article in the *Catholic World* and of an English pamphlet which the Catholic Publication House is about to reprint. The article is wholly composed of extracts from the pamphlet, which, for its wit and fun and acuteness, is really admirable. We heartily recommend all our readers, of whatever shade of religious belief, to give themselves the pleasure of reading it, and we advise the Catholic Publication House to print a very large edition of it. The work is said to be from the pen of Father Newman, and is every way worthy of the imputed authorship."

THE INNER LIFE OF THE VERY REV. FATHER LACORDAIRE, O. S. D. Translated from the French of Rev. Father Cocharne. $3.

"This deeply interesting work is a full and thoughtful study of the life and character of the great Dominican of the nineteenth century. Those who wish to appreciate fully the strange phenomenon of the existence in modern France of a monk whose whole genius was purely and essentially that of the middle ages, can find ample scope for doing so in the charmingly written pages of Pere Cocharne."—*New-York Times.*

REASON AND REVELATIONS, Being Advent Lectures delivered by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON in St. Ann's Church. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

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The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"He is a good traveler, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of traveling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New-Bedford, Mass.*

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK.

Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New-Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Col. JAS. F. MELINE. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MR. SCUDDER, THE EDITOR OF THE RIVERSIDE, is an enthusiast and master in youthful literature, and both he and his publishers are making a magazine that is a real triumph in American literature and art, and will, we think, a brilliant ultimate success.—*Springfield Republican.* The price of the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE is $2 50 per year. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Central Grant Club will meet at headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1868, at 7 o'clock. By order. C. A. ARTHUR, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, GEO. H. MACKAY, } Secretaries.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1868, at 8 o'clock. By order. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, GEORGE H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108½	108⅞	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	102
Coupon 1881	108⅝	108⅞	Gold	135	135⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅝	106	June 7.30	104⅜	104½
5-20 Coupon '62	108	108⅛	July 7.30	104⅜	104½
5-20 Coupon '64	105⅝	105¾	May, comp'ds '65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon '65	106	106⅛	Aug., comp'ds '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	104⅝	104¾	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon '67	104⅝	104¾	Oct., comp'ds '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	101½	102	U. S. 3 p. c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE MCDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 254 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale: the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		
Overdrafts		$1,762,996 66
Real estate		506 41
Current expenses		6,102 87
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		200 65
Suspense account		275,447 99
Due from National Banks		379 93
Superintendent Bank Department State of New-York		139,547 34
Due from other banks and bankers		4,600 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating		23,899 79
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		150,000 00
Specie		49,500 00
Fractional currency		109,865 78
Legal-tender notes		736 65
Compound-interest notes		237,6 5 00
Total		272,640 00
		$3,034,029 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		190,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		
Less amount on hand	$132,500 00	
Amount outstanding	3,085 00	
Individual deposits		129,415 00
Due to National Banks		1,791,329 89
Due to other banks and bankers		54,000 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		48,445 96
Dividends unpaid		4,109 00
Cashier's checks outstanding		16,738 03
Discount		90,000 00
Interest	$583 03	
Uncollected checks	30 49	913 52
Total		250,076 71
		$3,034,029 07

I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868.

HENRY C. BANKS, Notary Public, New-York.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5c., canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		
Commercial Paper	$326,887 35	$368,721 65
Demand Loans	40,178 00	
Overdue Paper	1,656 30	
Indebtedness of Directors	13,800 00	
Banking-house		
Expense Account		14,000 00
Premiums		28 15
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		10,561 29
U. S. Securities on hand		257,500 00
Due from National Banks		31,000 00
Cash on hand:		75,908 46
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender Notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00	
Exchanges		193,628 77
		76,359 41
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		
Circulation received from Comptroller		$250,000 00
Less amount on hand	$225,000 00	
Amount outstanding	3,000 00	
Individual Deposits		222,000 00
Surplus		511,663 74
Profit and Loss	$31,000 00	
Discount	10,377 80	
Exchange	2,663 27	
	2 91	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Clerk.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868.

E. RING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		
Overdrafts		$1,964,580 30
Banking-house		650 83
Current Expenses		35,000 00
Exchanges and Cash Items		125 30
Due from Banks and Bankers		440,781 97
United States Bonds to secure circulating notes		95,493 71
Other Bonds and Stocks		672,000 00
Cash on hand circulating notes National Banks		1,000 00
Cash on hand circulating notes State Banks		32,776 00
Specie		172 00
Legal-tender notes		81,184 04
Compound-Interest Notes	$259,975	
Three per cent. Certificates	203,000	
	170,000	632,975 00
Total		$3,956,719 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Profit and loss	281,395 89
Dividends unpaid	30,586 56
Circulating notes outstanding	590,561 00
Individual deposits	1,563,980 18
Uncollected checks	370,300 00
Due to banks and bankers	111,395 50
State circulation outstanding	8,500 00
Total	$3,956,719 15

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 15 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 75 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS, MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R. MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R. FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.) LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.) MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.) and other WESTERN SECURITIES, Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,432,032 47
Commercial paper	$1,959,512 47	
Demand loans	464,520 00	
Indebtedness of directors	6,000 00	
Overdrafts		
Banking-house		264 41
Premiums		125,000 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		7,375 00
Due from National Banks		43,684 71
Due from other banks and bankers		152,239 46
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		3,354 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		365,090 58
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		74,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. bonds		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National banks		44,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	$83,554 00	
Specie	669 00	81,223 00
Fractional currency		49,812 26
Legal-tender notes		1,563 11
Compound-interest notes	$704,286 00	
	163,430 00	867,716 00
Total		$4,848,355 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus fund		168,564 44
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$450,000 00	
Less amount on hand	752 00	
Amount outstanding		
Individual deposits		449,248 00
United States deposits		2,084,073 94
Due to National Banks		41,716 48
Due to other banks and bankers		830,369 68
State Bank circulation outstanding		17,429 46
Discount		3,255 00
Interest	$1,522 18	
Profit and loss	119 92	
	19,016 00	20,658 00
Total		$4,848,355 00

I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1868.

JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of New-York County.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		
Commercial paper	$903,305 30	$1,335,744 73
Demand loans	257,115 10	
Other suspended and overdue paper		
Indebtedness of Directors	15,843 29	
Overdrafts	159,481 14	
Banking-house		902 84
Other real estate	$50,000 00	
Current expenses	13,200 00	63,200 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		156 84
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,) as per schedule		7,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		25,616 48
Due from National Banks		264,583 40
Due from other banks		38,702 30
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,067 19
United States bonds and securities on hand		297,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule, New-York State and New-York County		503,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		151,400 00
Specie		39,203 00
Fractional currency		57,954 92
Legal-tender notes		1,868 25
		534,550 00
Total		$3,320,909 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	4,198 00	
Amount outstanding		
Individual deposits		262,402 00
Dividends unpaid		1,572,730 08
Due to National Banks		28,194 00
Due to other banks		338,251 15
State Bank circulation outstanding		54,852 87
Discount		6,771 00
Interest	$699 99	
Profit and loss	19,364 62	
	37,644 99	57,698 60
Total		$3,320,909 70

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1868.

W. HIBBARD, Notary Public, New-York.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5c., canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday of January:

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$4,173,608 34	
Bills discounted	6,619,439 07	$10,793,047 41
Liabilities of Directors	$360,752 61	
Overdrafts		
Premiums		11,280 60
Due from banks		33,000 00
United States Bonds		612,278 50
Cash on hand, viz.:		2,550,000 00
Specie	$93,966 16	
National currency	91,468 00	
Legal-tenders	3,867,867 00	
Checks, &c.	1,941,603 52	5,994,904 68
Total		$19,994,511 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		292,355 56
Circulation		1,725,000 00
Deposits—		
Individuals	$7,491,449 89	
United States	121,714 74	
Banks	7,285,955 00	14,898,119 63
Dividends unpaid		79,036 00
Total		$19,994,511 19

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of January, 1868. CHAS. E. BOGART, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½), free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 191 Broadway, New-York; 11 Court-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. (75th.)

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 333 Canal-st.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I. DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 12, 1867.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES, EDWARD STURGES.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, EDWARD STURGES, LYMAN R. GREENE, ADFUR EDDY, CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of EWELL & CLARKE is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

J. N. EWELL, CHAS. E. CLARKE, JR.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

Mr. J. N. EWELL having associated with him Mr. JAS. E. REYNOLDS, will continue the stock commission business at the same place, under the firm name of J. N. EWELL & CO.

J. N. EWELL, J. E. REYNOLDS.

MR. HENRY K. GATES BECOMES A member of our firm from this date, under the firm name of SATTERLEE, GATES & CO.

S. B. SATTERLEE & CO.

No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

In addition to a strictly commission business in current securities, we offer facilities for the sale of insurance stocks and scrip, and City and Railway bonds, not on the daily market.

SATTERLEE, GATES & CO., Nos. 76 Broadway and 15 New-st.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

HENRY K. GATES, (formerly of St. Louis.)

JOHN LOWE, (member of New-York Stock Exchange.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE FIRM OF WM. L. GODFREY & CO., dealers in liquors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM L. GODFREY and JAMES W. HACK are hereby authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.

(Signed) WM. L. GODFREY, JOS. A. ROSE, JAMES W. HACK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, (late of N. & G. Griswold,) J. D. PRINCE, G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st.

JOHN C. TUCKER, SAMUEL W. SEARS, RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. G. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1868.

THOS. G. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BULKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MORRIS & ELY, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD L. MORRIS, BENJAMIN F. ELY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MORRIS & ELY being dissolved, the undersigned will continue the wholesale coal business, at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 47 Trinity Building.

EDWARD L. MORRIS.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston and New-York.

JAN. 1, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. D. D. BADGER, President.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

$1 40 PER GALLON FOR ICE CREAM.—The New-York Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 952 Broadway, sells the best Ice Cream in the world.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses improve and preserve the sight. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SITUATIONS are now open for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., viz.: lady's-maids, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, and girls for housework. City and country. N. B.—No connection with any other office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A PROTESTANT, active woman, able to sew on a machine, cut children's clothes, knowing how to read and write, willing to help at large when necessary. Apply at No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

I AM THE OWNER OF A PATENT CAR-HEATER, which is efficient, cheap, and protects the car from accidental fire. I wish some active business man to introduce it. Address Box No. 139 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age; quick at figures; must write a good hand, and reside with his parents. Address "H," in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,123 New-York Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with both foreign and American branches of the hardware trade. Address with reference Box No. 2,736.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; good recommendations required. Address Box No. 4,357 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; one competent and well recommended. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS nurse; would take full charge of an invalid lady or gentleman; is thoroughly competent in nervous diseases; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given if required. Can be seen, or by address until engaged, at No. 320 East 34th-st., one flight of stairs, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH CANADIAN WOMAN a situation as thorough, competent, cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house, or a small hotel; can do French, Italian, as well as English cooking; can go as head meat or pastry cook, or can do both; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly respectable and competent person, who can cut and fit children's dresses and can furnish the most satisfactory City reference for honesty and capability; can take full charge of a baby from its infancy. Call at or address No. 730 6th-av., second door above 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing a baby up by the bottle; is also a good plain sewer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY French woman, who speaks French correctly, a situation to wait upon children above three years old; can sew and do up muslins to perfection, and make herself useful; good City references. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; can give good references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 111 West 15th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing or general housework; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 252 West 28th-st., first floor back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SUPERIOR servants, situations in one family; one as first-class cook; meats, pastry, soups and jellies; the other as regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting; or as thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 270 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor. Can give good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is a competent person; understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid, and would assist with washing, or as chambermaid, or would help with children, or would do general housework in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; has lived with some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as invalid nurse or housekeeper; has filled both situations; will be found to take an interest in her employer; best of City reference. Call at No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 9 5th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking, or would go out by the day. Can be seen or addressed at her residence on Quincy-st., fourth house above Franklin-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., near 38th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant English girls in a private family; one as good plain cook the other as chambermaid and seamstress and to assist with children. Call for two days, No. 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; can give the best of City references; understands the different branches of cooking. Inquire for two days in the store, at No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman girl a situation, country or City, as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing, care of children, &c.; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with good reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit all kinds of work; will go by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at or address, for a week, No. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART, willing girl as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and do plain sewing; or would do the housework of a small family; reference from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; will be found to be willing and obliging. Apply at No. 725 49th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble competent girl as first-class cook; good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; has best of reference. Can be seen at No. 145 East 32d-st., in grocery-store; is willing to assist in washing and ironing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given if required. Address No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, and all kinds of soups and jellies; best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a competent young woman, having the best of recommendations. Call for two days at No. 131 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; understands both well; City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who can cook, wash and iron; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived from the West Indies, a situation as cook in a private family. Call for two days at No. 41 Spring-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer and ironer, a situation; has unexceptionable City reference; is a beautiful laundress and good bread baker. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman; is a competent French cook; is also a first-class baker. Inquire for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and to wash and iron, or would care children; good country reference. Can be seen at No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear building.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMployment to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 331 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class laundress, or as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 2 9 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as an excellent good cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, understanding fluting; best of City reference; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at 5 2d-av., in the shoe-store, a few doors from Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk well; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen at Cortlandt-street House; or address B. T., Box No 2 0 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married; has one child, understands perfectly the care of a gentleman's place, greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; has good references from his former employer. Address T. M. T., Box 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, and is strictly temperate. Can be seen for two days at Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, or address a note to H. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also is a first-class vegetable gardener, and understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands hot air and steam furnace; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address for three days, H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; can milk and make himself generally useful; has first-class reference. Address M., Box No. 19[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st. for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man of long experience; is thoroughly qualified in each; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address S. B., No. 26 Lafayette-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a very active man; understands his business well, and will be found satisfactory; the best City references given. Call or address S. M., No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; he thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging, and can give unexceptionable City references. Address C. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his man; he is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can milk; best City reference given. For further particulars apply to J. SMYTH DODGE, No. 15 West 2 th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good, careful City driver; has good City references; will be found willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly. Address Y. N., Box No. 2 8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has been ten years in this City; best of references given; City or country. Address M. L., Box No. 2 0 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 2 23d-st. for T. W., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Englishman, a situation as butler in a private family, or to attend on an invalid gentleman; unexceptionable English and City reference given. Apply to T. P. B., No. 26 Amity-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man, who has lived seventeen years in one family. For information as to capacity and fidelity, address WILLIAM F. MOTT, No. 83 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a competent, honest, sober Protestant man; is a careful and safe driver; highly recommended. Address T. M., Box No. 2 9 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as nurse; best City references given. Inquire at PETTLER'S, No. 252 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as waiter; understands his business perfectly and has good City reference. Address E., No. 204 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 26 East 19th-st.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, MIDDLE-age and married, with twenty-five years' experience, undoubted integrity and habits of scrupulous devotion to duty, desires a permanent position where such qualifications will command a fair compensation; will give most satisfactory references to last employers, last six years, with whom he lately closed business, and to others. Address M. D., Box No. 1,832 Post-office.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS., will commence on MONDAY, and CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.

ALSO, THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.

ALSO, The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.

WHITE GOODS, Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, FLANNELS of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS, AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

WHITE MARSEILLES, in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.

This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as after the 1st of February THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. RIBBONS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS, CORSETS, &c. WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

MISS H. GREGG, No. 19 5th-av., In consideration of the lateness of the season, Is now offering The balance of her stock OF ELEGANT VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, WALKING SUITS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress-making in all its branches.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES. Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MISS ANNIE McGLOIN, NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 2[illegible] BROADWAY.

$30,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT VELvet and Heavy Beaver Cloak, at 40 per cent. reduction. WM. B. MACKENZIE, at Stores, Thurber & Co.'s, No. 731 Broadway, near 8th-st.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 61 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
FERDIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $95.
TO PARIS,
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary sea from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, No. 58 Broadway

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA EMBARK from the company's Wharf, Jersey City, at one o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 8th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.	
Steerage.....$25 Currency.	
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.	
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.	
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 65 Broadway.	

E. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY:
HELVETIA, CHITTENDEN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 7
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 47 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship HELVETIA, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 9 o'clock.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
HELENA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Jan. 18.
PERSIA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATLANTA, Capt. FINCH, from New-York, Feb. 22.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY...Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
By the main steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$30
To London.....100	To London.....35
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, DERRY AND GLASGOW, from Pier No. 20 Broadway.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
ETNA, CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight or measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Taomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, Pendleton, leaves...TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, Lyons, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, Crowell, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 100c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with steamship MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH, steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 4, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 2 North River, foot Warren-st., as follows, at lower rates than by any other line:
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN DIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 26, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S Mail Steamship Company—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEARY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
MONSKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Sysosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express trains for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:45 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., up to 4 o'clock P. M. and will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Many goods "Via Peipher" daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn.
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
4 A. M.—Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. Through cars to Niagara Falls, without change, and to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3 & 7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
5:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every evening (Saturdays excepted) from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connective at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 786 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 116 to Cincinnati, 200 to Mobile, 116 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
9 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
10:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Washington and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh sleeping cars to Altoona and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City, Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
J. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:23, 5:22 and 6:33 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:23 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 152 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. E. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:
West 47th-st., three-story, h. s. b. s.....$25,000
West 59th-st., four-story, h. s. b. s.....32,000
West 42d-st., three-story, h. s. b. s.....13,000
West 35th-st., three-story, fire-proof, h. s. b. s.....20,000
Lexington-av., three-story, h. s. b. s.....18,000
East 32d-st., three-story, h. s. b. s.....11,000
East 76th-st., three-story, h. s. b.....7,000
And a large number of other houses variously located.

A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale in 52d-st., about 200 feet east of 6th-av., north side, fifth house; elegantly finished; house 20x56, lot half a block. Price $35,500. Apply within between 9 and 11, or to the owner, S. L. BRADLEY, No. 951 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERATE-SIZE FOUR-story Nova Scotia stone house No. 175 7th-av., next to 22d-st., in splendid order, with all improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

CANAL-STREET—FOR SALE A STORE, ON Canal-st., near Broadway, price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture; plumbing first quality and house in perfect order; 20 to 25 minutes' ride of the ferry; possession given by Feb. 15; price with furniture, $8,250; without furniture, $7,250; mortgage, $2,500. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 157 Montague-st., near Court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1¼ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J., time, 1 hour from New-York. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST-CHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied last year by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads.
J. A. MARTIN, Railway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH. No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property or cash business, near railroad, churches, stores, mills, &c., with stock and tools; splendid place for grapes and cranberries. See owner for three days at J. M. KELLY'S, No. 9 Fletcher-st., carpenter-shop.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,

On the Hudson River, in fair view of Catskill Mountains; about seven acres in garden, choice fruit, horses, carriages, cows and poultry, if wanted, complete, with elegant surroundings. For further information inquire of J. P. COOPER, Secretary Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square, corner Pearl-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST floor, basement and sub-cellar; also, the first and second lofts in store No. 34 Murray, corner of Church-st., together or separately.
ALSO,
the first floor, basement and sub-cellar of store No. 36 Park-place and No. 37 Barclay-st.; can be divided to make a store on each street.
Apply to
JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE UPPER PORTION of the elegant marble building No. 769 Broadway, west side, just above Waverly-place. These lofts are 25x90 feet each, finished in the most perfect manner, being of the best Readings and Partitions, and splendidly lighted, having all the modern appliances of a first-class store. Possession given at once. For terms, &c., application may be made to JOHN L. GIBSON, No. 33 Wall-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT, THREE LOFTS, opposite American Express; seen from Greenwich, Duane, Church, Thomas and West Broadway; suitable restaurant or wholesale business. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Known as Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54 East 13th-st.; 8,167 square feet.
JOHN L. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOsite the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 46 West 38th-st. Apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST Durde, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE new four-story and basement store, No. 198 Mercer-st.; size, 25x75. Apply to WILLIAM L. BURKE, No. 46 Broadway.

FINE, WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT to let, 25x100, No. 563 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, ONE ROOM with plain board, in a quiet, respectable family, where she can have the comforts of a home at a moderate rental; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, G. A. B., Box No. 117 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 Times Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—4TH-ST. AND Lafayette-place.—Large room on first floor, furnished to use as parlor and bedroom if desired; also, one room on floor above. Apply on the premises.

NO. 319 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, most central locality, few steps from 8th-av., with or without private table; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO. 1,129 BROADWAY.—VERY FINE rooms, with or without board, to family or single gentlemen; a good home in a first-class location; small family; terms reasonable.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at 26 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single, with or without board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 260 West 13th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, for single gentlemen, with or without board. No. 401 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen to rent at No. 30 East 13th-st.; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 302 West 15th-st.

HOUSES & HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, NOT less than 20 feet wide; price not to exceed $22,000; cash and if required. Address, giving street and number and full description, A. P. Y., Box 108 Times Office.

DESK AND DESK ROOM WANTED—BY a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, in an office convenient to the Exchange building. Address, stating terms, &c., BROKER, Box No. 2,238 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUfacturing silver-ware workshop, incomplete working order, with engine and boiler, nearly new, together with tooling, patterns and bellows, all in good order, and ready for eighteen silversmiths to go to work; together also with all the stamps and tools and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known, old established house of the late Mr. GIBNEY, No. 63 Prince-st. It will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 156 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLness, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 64 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $300 TO invest in a good paying business in Broadway, near 8th-av.; a four years lease on the place; best of reference given. Address W. R., Box No. 163 Times Office, immediately.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, IN going from Calvary Church, either in 4th or 5th ave., or 19th-st., a small PEARL CROSS. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with Mr. EMMOTT, No. 28 Irving-place.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:
All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:
5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 OLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,563 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SPRACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
3 CORNER BOX—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
1 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH-CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 SLOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Labor, &c., in the Uplands of South Carolina.

The following private letter from a gentleman living in South Carolina, contains interesting information concerning affairs in that section of the State:

AIKEN, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: A reply to your inquiries respecting the condition of this vicinity, the disposition of the people and of the negroes, and the prospects for the future, involves so many considerations that an ordinary letter will hardly contain the data upon which a correct estimate can be found. As a matter of course an opinion of the future must be based on our experience of the past. Bearing this in mind, we recall what was the conduct of the negroes during the war. Then they had the strongest incentives to insubordination and disobedience, yet they, as a general rule, conducted themselves so as to elicit the commendations of all parties. For political purposes an attempt has been made to create an opinion that as a race the blacks were active Union partisans, when the truth is that they were entirely passive, and quietly submitted to the rule of which ever side was in the ascendancy in their immediate locality.

You are aware of the efforts that have been made since the war to create a Union party (so called) at the South. Emissaries have been sent to all sections of the South to inculcate the doctrines of the Radical party; Loyal Leagues have been formed, sworn to secrecy and the promulgation of their views; partisan pamphlets have been scattered broadcast throughout the land, and the most extravagant promises given as regards to what would be done for the black race when once the reconstructed State governments were in successful operation. As was natural in such circumstances those most ambitious of place and power have assumed the lead in connexion with the white adventurers from the North. The consequence is seen in the result of the elections for members of the Convention. Instead of selecting sound, moderate, conservative men of established principles they have chosen a set of demagogues ready to sacrifice the welfare of the country to their own individual advancement. I have asked numbers of the newly enfranchised for whom they had voted? As yet I have not found the first one who could even call the names of the candidates. They say they were told to deposit tickets given them in a box, and that's all they know about it. Most inflammatory speeches are continually being made to them, denouncing the "rebs." and urging them to stand up for their rights. Yet in spite of all this, few could tell from their deportment that they had been so recently freed. In this vicinity they are civil and respectful to the whites. Considerable ill feeling exists between the Federal troops stationed here and the negroes, but the citizens and negroes agree well. Petty thefts occur here as well as elsewhere, but when discovered are promptly punished. As two Northern gentlemen observed to me this morning, "Northern people would not trust their servants as we do our house negroes." The great evil is the continued political agitation by aspirants, lecturers and agents. Could that cease, the mass of negroes would be indifferent as to which party predominated. There is not the least apprehension of an outbreak, but is more likely to result in rendering the negro less dependable as a laborer than he now is.

The supply of laborers fully equals the demand. Prime men can be had at $10 per month and army rations, and women from $2 to $6 per month. Carpenters, painters and other mechanics (colored) from $1 to $1 50 per day.

The farmers of this neighborhood, although they have not made money, generally have a sufficiency for the ensuing year.

As indicative of the prospect, I will quote the prices of a few leading articles: Corn, $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel; peas, $1 25; flour, $13 to $16 per barrel; bacon, 20 cents per pound; beef, 10 to 15 cents; pork, 15 cents; sausages, 25 cents per pound; fowls 30 to 40 cents each; chickens, 15 to 20 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; butter, 50 cents per pound; apples, $2 50 per bushel; fodder, $1 25 per cwt.; fire wood, $2 50 per cord.

I inclose a copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, containing the report of Gen. SCOTT, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State. You will note that it gives a favorable account of affairs here, from his point of view, and will answer, in part, your queries relative to the state of society. The thinking men of the State, however, disagree with some of his facts and most of his inferences. The small degree of prosperity which exists, instead of being the consequence of the Radical administration, is in spite of that administration. It is true that some men would defraud the negro if possible. We ask, is there any part of the world, civilized or uncivilized, where such things are not done?

It is true that we were opposed to emancipation, and on the cessation of hostilities society was unsettled; but in place of the Bureau being a real protection to the negro, it engendered a feeling of hostility that never would have existed but for the unphilosophical character of the legislation. The improved state of feeling which he so vauntingly claims as the result of their care and protection—or the fear of displacement from office, &c.—is to be attributed to large general laws which would have operated at least a year sooner had they not been interfered with. BUCKLE, in his *History of the Civilization*, dwells at length and continually recurs to the immense injury done by narrow-minded legislators in their efforts "to protect" various interests. He plainly demonstrates that one of the greatest evils of society is the "protective system," which always retards instead of advancing civilization. So it is here. The very effort made to protect the negro has tended to make their apparent interests antagonistic to that of the dominant race. Had an enlarged policy obtained in place of the narrow, partisan views, the better class of whites—the thinking men, the men of property—would have given more practical protection to the negro than any foreign party possibly will or can do. The greatest praise that can be given to the negro race is that, in spite of every incentive to a different course, they retain their former habits. In corroboration of this view, it is a noted fact that the negro is better protected, more contented, industrious and happy, in proportion to the distance he may happen to live from Provost Courts, large cities and railroad lines; or, in other words, the less protection, the better off he is; for then the natural feelings of the white man are enlisted in his favor.

Secondly, however radical a Northern man may be, the longer he lives at the South the more he assimilates to the Southern ideas, as is evidenced by every returned soldier and even by Gen. SCOTT himself.

You will also note (not only in this report, but in the letters of "correspondents" generally) that most of the trouble is in the great cotton and rice-producing regions. In the vicinity of Aiken there are no large plantations, consequently we are exempt from those difficulties. The people here are mostly farmers and have made provision for the ensuing year. Our own people do not apprehend any further difficulties than those incident to unwise laws made by ignorant members of the State Convention; and those evils, we trust, will be but temporary—that the sober second thought of the Northern people will release us from both military and negro rule.

Those having faith in the future will perceive that this is the time to buy real estate at the South. In my opinion, no people on the face of the earth have ever enjoyed as many of the comforts and luxuries of civilized society with as little cost of labor and trouble as have the Southern people. At present they are under a cloud; but the darkness cannot continue always. A reaction must come. With a glorious climate and fruitful soil, industry and energy must meet with their reward. You can assure your friends and correspondents on the points referred to in your letter, that is, if you can answer for the future action of the Northern people and Congress. At present there is no danger of trouble in this vicinity; but it is within the range of possibilities that it may be produced if the Radical Party continue in power.

A SINGULAR CASE OF PERJURY.

A Witness for the Prosecution Held for the Same Offence as the Defendant.

Some further developments in the case of Mrs. ROSETTA M. HARDIE, who is accused of perjury, were made yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. It will no doubt be remembered that a Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER, of No. 247 Madison-avenue, appeared before the magistrate in company with Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on the 15th ult., and made an affidavit against Mrs. HARDIE, in which he stated that on the 6th of November he had made an application to Justice SMITH, of the Third Judicial District, for the issue of a summons against the defendant and her husband, JASON W. HARDIE, in relation to summary proceedings to recover possession of land for non-payment of rent, and also filed an affidavit before the Justice setting forth the facts in the case. Three days subsequently Mrs. HARDIE filed an affidavit before Justice SMITH, in which she made oath that on the first day of November she paid $2,600 to COURTLANDT PALMER, JR., as rent for premises Nos 22, 24 and 26 East Fourteenth-street, and occupied by her, and that the rent had been fully paid on that day. The complainant further alleges that the affidavit and statement of Mrs. HARDIE, so made, was falsely, corruptly, thoroughly, willfully and maliciously false and untrue, and so known to be at the time of making, and that the affidavit of Mrs. HARDIE was made for the purpose of securing a decision in her favor. Mrs. HARDIE was at that time held to bail to await the result of an examination, and the hearing took place yesterday.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Adeline Edmonds, of No. 134 East Twelfth-street, who testified that she had known Mrs. Hardie nearly three years; was living at her house in East Fourteenth-street, on the 1st of November, 1867; went there July 1; thinks she had a conversation with Mrs. Hardie about Nov. 1 with reference to the subject of rent; Mrs. Hardie called her into her room after nine o'clock A. M., at the house No. 22 East Fourteenth-street; she said that she expected Mr. Palmer there that day; that she had not got her rent, but would have it in two or three days; said that she wanted time; when Mr. Palmer came she said she wanted witness and Mr. Edmonds to be in the room; Mr. Palmer would probably ask her for the rent, she said, and hand her a receipt; she said that she had not got the money, and remarked how strict Mr. Palmer was; witness agreed to do as desired; the proposal was that when Mr. Palmer came in she would take the receipt, and when he had waited awhile, he, of course would ask for the money; she should say she had laid it on the table and that she would lay some money on the table that witness might see it; she said she thought Mr. Palmer would think it strange about the money, but as she had laid it down and witness and her husband had been present, of course he could not dispute it; she heard Mrs. Hardie have some conversation with Judy Sandford as to Palmer's coming; was in the house when Mr. Palmer came; it was toward evening; Mrs. Hardie was in the room when Palmer came; he had a book in his hand; he said he was Courtlandt Palmer, and had come for the rent; when she heard his name, she went through the suite of rooms to call Mr. Edmonds, who went down stairs with her; Mrs. Hardie was lying on the lounge; she said they had charged her $111 extra for insurance, and that she did not think she would pay it; she said this charge had been made because the name of the house was changed to that of Windsor Hotel, although not a hotel; subsequently she said she would pay it under protest, and if it was not right, she supposed Mr. Palmer's father would allow it out of the next installment of rent; Mrs. Hardie went toward the table, took some money and laid it on the table; held it in her hand; I could not say whether she put it into her purse or not; Mr. Palmer subsequently got up from his seat and said he would take the check for the rent; Mrs. Hardie said: "I gave you no check—I paid you in greenbacks;" he said: "Did you?" he then look around, put his hands in his pockets, felt them, and seemed astonished; he then said: "Why, I haven't got it, Mrs. Hardie;" she said: "I put it on the table there, near you;" the witness said she had seen Mrs. Hardie put some money on the table; saw him fold no roll of bills; Mr. Palmer then left; told Mrs. Hardie that she (witness) was very glad that she could truly say she saw her put money on the table to Mr. Palmer; was subpœned before Judge Smith by Mrs. Hardie.

Cross-examined—I have been home at Boston, where I have resided within a few years; my maiden name was Sanderson; my father's name was John Sanderson; left Boston with a relative; I decline to answer with whom; was with a cousin by the name of Brownham. The witness declined to answer whether she had been in the habit of visiting places of ill-repute before she left Boston. Made the acquaintance of Mr. Edmonds in New-York at the house of a friend, about nine years ago; decline to answer what friend; lived at that time on Prince-street; did not remember the number; the relative's name was Francis M. Alvord; used to keep furnished rooms; about a year after being introduced to Edmonds she went to live with him; he had not been introduced to her as a married man; sometimes Mrs. Alvord served; never knew Mr. Edmonds was a married man; is not married to Mr. Edmonds; swore before Judge Smith that she had been married to him; lived with him for nine years at different places—Washington, New-York and Cincinnati; have lived at the New-York Hotel, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 22 East Fourteenth-street, and No. 22 West Fourteenth-street, and No. 33 St. Mark's-place; live now at Mr. Holly's; Mr. Edmonds lives with her; he has followed no particular business for the past six or eight months; had a conversation with Mr. Baker about the matter, and embellished in a few points; did not say positively that she had seen Mrs. Hardie pay the money to Mr. Palmer; said all the rest; saw him put it in his breast pocket; do not recollect having told Mr. Baker that Mr. Hardie said, "It is all right; here's your receipt;" thinks counsel (Mr. Chatfield) was present at the time she talked with Mr. Baker at Mrs. Hardie's; will swear that she saw Mr. Chatfield present at the time; could not say that she had ever spoken to Mr. Reynolds about the matter; Mr. Edmonds told her not to sign any paper unless she knew what it was about; that was the day Mr. Chatfield called with a paper to sign; is positive that she saw Mr. Chatfield. [Witness here identified a receipt.] Saw no one take up the money put down by Mrs. Hardie but herself; if Mr. Palmer had taken any money she could have seen it; Mrs. Hardie got up and walked into the other room quite excited; she (Mrs. Hardie) said she thought it was a piece of everything else that had been done against her; Mr. Palmer said, "Well, I haven't got the money, Mrs. Hardie, and you will hear from me on Monday."

The magistrate here interrupted counsel to say that he would be compelled to hold Mrs. EDMONDS under bonds to answer a charge of perjury before the Grand Jury. This was because of the discrepancies noticeable in her evidence. Mrs. EDMONDS attempted to make an explanation in the matter, when she said that she did not wish to answer the question of marriage before Justice SMITH, because she would rather criminate herself than others; she was confused at the time, and did not think she was under oath; she had been married to EDMONDS. Counsel remarked that in law she was not his wife. The case was closed by Mrs. EDMONDS giving bail in the sum of $1,000, Mr. PALMER, Sr., becoming her surety. The examination will be resumed to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Message of Mayor Kalbfleisch — The Practice of Appointing Commissioners Condemned—The East River Bridge—Rights of Riparian Owners.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1868 was held yesterday afternoon. The Board consists of the following Aldermen—Republicans in italics: Daniel D. Whitney, Francis Markey, *Alvin B. Thorne*, *Thos. R. Mercein*, John M. Clancey, James O'Brien, *Thomas C. Steers*, DeWitt C. Daniels, John McGroarty, Jacob I. Bergen, Moses H. Richards, Denis O'Keefe, *W. W. Armfield*, Philip Brady, Andrew Cunningham, Herman L. Guck, Charles B. Elliott, Jos. Martin, *Geo. H. Fisher*, *R. M. Whiting, Jr.* Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided and read his annual message, as follows:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The charter of the city imposes upon the Mayor the duty of presenting to your honorable body at your first meeting in the new year a statement of the financial and general condition of its affairs. So brief a period has elapsed since my induction into office, that I have not been able to prepare such a full and detailed statement of our municipal condition as I could have desired to lay before you. Since I quitted the position which I now occupy, vast changes have occurred, embracing not only the circumstances of our city in its financial relations to the National and State Governments, but extending to every department of municipal operation and expenditure. Legislation affecting our City Government, modifying the modes of procedure, the composition and the functions of every branch of local administration, has been enacted by the State. It will require careful and thorough investigation and mature reflection on my part before I can recover that minute acquaintance with all the details of city affairs which would justify me in suggesting any material changes or enable me to recommend any radical reforms. On this occasion therefore I shall confine myself to indicating in general outline the policy which I desire, in hearty accord with your honorable body, to pursue during the ensuing year. As occasion may serve, I shall from time to time communicate with your honorable body upon specific matters which arise, affecting the interests of the city; and I confidently rely upon your active coöperation in carrying out all such measures and suggestions as may tend to promote the welfare of Brooklyn. I should be doing justice neither to the public interests nor to my own strong convictions, if I failed to urge the absolute necessity under the present circumstances of our City, of the strictest economy consistent with efficiency of administration. The indebtedness, national, State and local, under which we labor, is of such magnitude that the utmost efforts should be made to prevent its further increase. We should in every feasible manner endeavor to bring about a reduction of expenditures, so that our enormous taxes may not drive people away from among us to seek other and in that respect more fortunate localities. We have been passing through a period of commercial prosperity and monetary inflation, in which the burdens laid upon the tax-payer were borne with comparative lightness and ease. Now, however, we behold systems of financial restriction and dullness of trade. Prudent men of business are reducing their expenditures in every practicable way. As servants of the people, intrusted with the care of funds belonging to our fellow-citizens, we should exercise the same vigilance and economy in our official capacity, which we bring to bear upon our private affairs, especially in seasons of commercial depression. It is mainly by municipal extravagance or neglect that the future of our city can be imperilled and its attractiveness as a place of residence lessened. The prosperity and growth of Brooklyn have been almost without a parallel. We inhabit to-day the city third in population and second in area on the American Continent, and surpassed only by her sister, the Empire City, in the quantity of commercial tonnage loading and discharging at her wharves, and which, with the increased dock facilities that are being afforded, will in all probability swell largely beyond its present dimensions. For healthfulness the reputation of Brooklyn stands high; and her favored location, efficient drainage system, and now abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, guarantee its permanence. The erection of numerous costly and beautiful public buildings and private dwellings, tends continually to further adorn and dignify our city, while vast commercial and manufacturing establishments are multiplying and extending among us, giving employment to thousands of our people and adding largely to the taxable valuation of the city. I have been furnished by the Inspector of Police with a statement which exhibits in detail the number and character of buildings erected in our city during the past year, and which shows the addition to be double that of any former year. The statement is as follows:

Wards.	Dwellings. Brown-stone Fronts.	Dwellings. Brick.	Dwellings. Frame.	Churches. Stone.	Churches. Brick.	Churches. Frame.	Scho'ls. Brick.	Scho'ls. Frame.	Manufacto's. Brick.	Manufacto's. Frame.	Miscellane'us.	Total.
1..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	10
2..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	7
3..	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	33
4..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
5..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
6..	43	44	..	2	1	..	7	1	4	..	7	109
7..	61	49	249	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..	368
8..	31	56	244	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	337
9..	13	99	780	..	1	5	3	..	1	8	4	864
10..	15	188	86	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8	306
11..	24	17	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	59
12..	..	21	59	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	10	99
13..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	60
14..	..	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	17	66
15..	..	6	142	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	157
16..	1	30	98	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	136
17..	..	49	154	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	227
18..	..	1	153	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	167
19..	16	127	52	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	3	212
20..	182	70	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	293
	414	841	2052	2	7	12	16	1	58	24	112	3539

Many local improvements of great importance are also in progress, the opening and regulating of various avenues and thoroughfares, and otherwise facilitating communication between the different sections of the city. The Wallabout improvement in particular may be mentioned as calculated to develop and build up a thinly-settled district of the city, and to bring in closer junction and nearer proximity portions of the city which formerly were distinct municipalities. The laying out of Prospect Park is now in such a state of forwardness as to enable visitors to form an opinion of its character when completed. In this park Brooklyn will obtain one of the most attractive places of resort to be found in this or any other country. When these improvements are carried out, we shall feel that we have a city to be proud of, one which we can admire and enjoy for its beauty, while we exult in its growth and prosperity. Having mentioned Prospect Park, I cannot refrain from alluding to the gross and manifest injustice perpetrated in the act under which the Park is being laid out, which saddles a portion of Brooklyn alone with the expense. The Legislature should in my opinion be at once appealed to, that the law may be amended by extending the district of assessment over a wider area. An examination of the map would suffice to convince any one of the justice of this suggestion. The town of Flatbush, for instance, is immeasurably benefited by the improvement, yet strange to say, it is not called upon to contribute one dollar toward its cost. Other localities beyond the district of assessment, though not reaping to so great an extent as Flatbush, advantages from this magnificent improvement, yet derive sufficient benefit to entitle even-handed justice to require that they should contribute their equitable share toward the expense. One other remark is suggested by reference to local improvements. I am no advocate for the appointment by the Legislature of Commissioners to carry out every petty improvement needed in our city. The Prospect Park Commission, as now constituted, is made up of gentlemen of character and position, the major part of whom are deeply interested in the welfare of our city. On them devolves the duty of seeing that the large amount appropriated is properly expended. I believe I may safely say that our citizens may repose in full confidence that the trust committed to these gentlemen will be faithfully executed. But it is not the character of commissioners, it is the policy of committing public affairs in our cities to commissions, to which I desire to call your attention. The Commissions appointed by the Legislature to conduct local improvements and other business properly belonging to the municipal authorities, are so numerous that I doubt if any man, however familiar with city affairs, could name them all without referring to the printed archives of the city; and they are so varied in their objects as to embrace everything, from the control of a vast department handling its millions, to that of the repaving of a single street. If it has come to this, as the passing of an act creating such a commission as last referred to would imply, that the municipal authorities of Brooklyn cannot be intrusted with the paving of a street, then has local self-government proved a failure, and the people should be spared the trouble and expense of electing Mayors and Aldermen whom the Legislature sees fit to brand as unworthy to be intrusted with the most ordinary of the duties which their fellow-citizens deputed them to perform. It is not because we desire more power for ourselves to exercise, that we object to these encroachments upon the legitimate functions of the municipal government. It is the people's control over their own affairs, which is destroyed by distributing the duties of local government among a score or more commissions. The taxpayer, anxious to protect himself from exorbitant imposts, seeks in vain to ascertain who is to blame for neglected public duties or for evident official extravagance. Power is so divided and duties so diffused among a multiplicity of public bodies, that responsibility is frittered away, and no one can be held accountable under a system in which local authority emanates from so many independent sources; and the officers elected by the people of the city, when striving to reduce the public burdens, find themselves helpless and unable to effect that object, because they are confronted at every turn by nondescript boards and bodies whom the Legislature has empowered to dip their hands into the city treasury, or to lay assessments upon the property of the people. The objection to these commissions is not merely theoretical. If they promoted economy and efficiency of administration, those at least who regard not the means provided the end is attained, might overlook the inconsistency of the commission system with our long-cherished rights of local self-government and municipal independence. That system is, however, as costly in practice as it is vicious in principle. To illustrate this we have but to turn to some of the most prominent commissions, those of Police and Health. In 1856, prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police Act, two hundred thousand dollars sufficed for that item of expenditure, which now needs $600,000 for its support. At that time $2,000 was the annual average expenditures for purposes connected with the Health Office, which has now swollen, under the Health Commission, to $129,000 for the past two years. Have we gained anything, then, by the Legislative interference with our local self-government? Where, let me ask, can the apologists of these commissions point out any public advantage resulting from the change? Are life and property better protected now than before? Are burglaries less frequent, or are the offenders less rarely arrested? Is our sanitary condition any better? Does the ratio of mortality diminish as rapidly as (considering the great outlay incurred for water and sewerage) we were entitled to expect? In a word, have any improvements been brought about by these commissions, so marked as to entitle them to supplant the old and Democratic mode of self-government—the people in each locality selecting their own officers, instead of having appointees thrust upon them by parties living hundreds of miles from the city and not likely to be acquainted with the wishes and the requirements of the community for whom they are legislating, but being actuated only by political influences, regardless of the rights and interests of the locality as long as the supposed interests of a party are conserved. But costly as these commissions have been, and opposed as they are to the theory and spirit of our system of government, there is only one way in which the Corporation can hope to earn back its alienated authority, or even to prevent private jobbing in State legislation from encroaching still further upon the rights of the city. Such branches of local administration as are yet left to us must be rigidly attended to and faithfully conducted. This has not always been the case, and herein the excuse has been found for legislative aggression. The cleaning of our streets, for instance, has been a long and prolific source of complaint on the part of our citizens. Contracts for doing the work have generally been entered into as soon after the 1st of January as was practicable. Now, in my opinion, the 1st of June or July is the proper time for making these contracts; when snow and ice form no impediment to a thorough cleaning on the part of the contractor, and enable him to hand the streets over, properly cleaned, to his successor. The amount of garbage and ashes is also much less, at that season of the year, and the change from one contractor to another, if necessary, would be more easily effected. The streets may be far from clean at the period when they become covered with snow and they may remain untouched for months. It may then become a question after the snow disappears, what portion of the dirt found upon the streets belongs to the present contractor to remove, under his contract of Jan. 1. This difficulty would in a great measure be obviated if the contracts were made to terminate in June or July, instead of in January as now. If your honorable body should agree with me in this matter, contracts can now be made for five or six months, and if necessary, we may obtain legislative authority to make the change in future. I would also recommend the same course to be pursued in contracting for the repairs of streets, many of which are now in the most shameful condition, I do not recollect to have seen them worse at any former period. The labor performed upon them for some time past has been very limited, and it must take a long while before they can be put in even passable condition. I confess it is to my great astonishment I find the contractor was, at the close of the year, paid the full amount he contracted to do the repairs for, notwithstanding the manifest non-performance of his duty. If the letting of the street repairs for the whole city to one individual, as in the present instance, is a foreshadowing of what we might expect from a street cleaning contract given to a single contractor, as suggested some time since by the present Street Commissioner, such a plan would not meet with my approval. The building of a bridge across the East River, now in contemplation, is a project in which the citizens of Brooklyn cannot but feel deeply interested. Such a structure would add materially to the facilities of transit, relieving the present overcrowded ferries, and assuring an uninterrupted and undelayed communication at all seasons between the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York. Our ferries are, on the main, well managed, but the time will come when other channels must be opened to accommodate the vast increase of travel between the two cities. The successful construction of one bridge would speedily be followed by the erection of others, and in this way, if it can be in no other, an end would at least be put to the exorbitant charges on some of our ferries. The people of the Western District are carried across the river at lower rates than those in the Eastern. The same parties who own the ferry between Bridge-street, in the Western District, and New-York, charge on that route little more than half the rates they exact on the ferries run by them in the Eastern District. The Legislature should be appealed to for the passage of an act establishing uniform rates of ferriage between Brooklyn and New-York. While upon the subject of communication between the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, I would suggest the propriety of referring all matters affecting both cities to some appropriate committee. The present approaches to our ferries on the New-York side, and especially at the Fulton Ferry, the one most used by the public, are very much obstructed; the sidewalks are almost wholly taken up by venders of different kinds of merchandise. I doubt not, however, that by proper efforts on the part of a committee of your honorable body, on a conference with the authorities of New-York, the desired relief could easily be obtained. Great difficulties have all along existed in obtaining places where vessels could load and unload. The claims set up by New-York City, as well as the claims set up by parties owning land fronting on the river, as riparian owners, has done much to retard the commercial prosperity of our City. It is very desirable that all questions relating to this subject should at once be settled. If the property necessary for public accommodation now owned by the public is insufficient, and more is needed, let it be taken and paid for; let us obtain the passage of a law which will give the public access to all docks and wharves, upon payment of just and equitable rates of dockage and wharfage as a compensation to private owners. For a long time the people of Brooklyn have been deprived of a free and uninterrupted access to the East River—a natural highway. The sooner this state of things is ended the better, and any reasonable amount of expenditure to obtain this desirable object would, I believe, be cheerfully sanctioned by our people. A few years ago the large increase of expenditure in a single year—from an average of $35,000 to over $70,000—for fire department purposes, caused the Legislature to pass an act restricting the amount to $50,000 a year, at that time deemed a liberal sum. The actual amount expended during the past year cannot fall much short of $100,000, and notwithstanding this, complaints are constantly made that the department is insufficiently provided for. Much if not all of this difficulty might, in my judgment, be overcome by the adoption of a plan similar to the one carried out in Philadelphia, namely, making fixed annual allowances to the different companies, to be paid them by installments. This would be fair, it would destroy any feeling of jealousy that might exist under our present system where partiality might be shown for one company over another. The attention of your honorable Body is called to the many encroachments constantly being made upon the sidewalks by owners of land fronting on the streets. In various parts of the city fences have been erected, encroaching from five to six feet upon the street for the entire length of a block. This is probably owing, in some cases at least, to a prevalent but mistaken idea on the part of the owners as to their right so to do. The ordinance forbidding encroachments upon the streets should be strictly enforced, as such a practice tends to mar the beauty of our streets as well as to obstruct travel. Over seven miles of streets have been paved during the past year, and about fifteen miles of gas mains laid by the various gas companies, and largely increased facilities for supplying the city with water have been afforded—a conclusive evidence of our continued growth and prosperity. But while we may exult over such facts as these, let us remember that we have also been adding immensely to our indebtedness; that notwithstanding the additions to the amount of taxable property, the city debt has increased from one to twelve millions in as many years —a sum sufficient to cause not only the discreet and economical, but even the most lavish and extravagant, to pause and reflect. Not until the many public improvements now in progress shall have been completed can this increase be checked. Let us, however, unite in using every effort to prevent a profuse issue of bonds, for any purpose not absolutely necessary, until more auspicious times, when our present debt shall have been reduced to more reasonable dimensions.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

At the conclusion of the message, it was voted to have it published for ten days in the corporation newspapers, and that 1,000 pamphlet copies of it be published for circulation among taxpapers. Election of officers being in order, JACOB I. BERGEN was elected President, by a vote of 15 out of 19 ballots cast, and WILLIAM G. BISHOP was elected City Clerk, by a vote of 16 out of 19 ballots cast.

The Board then adjourned.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Its Condition, Expenses, &c.—Letter from the Citizens' Association.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1868.

Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler, President Board of Commissioners Metropolitan Fire Department:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association takes pleasure in transmitting herewith to the Board of Fire Commissioners the report of its Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Very respectfully,

PETER COOPER, Chairman,
Citizens' Association of New-York.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1867.

Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York:

SIR: The Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department with reference to reducing the expenses thereof for the year 1868, to the lowest possible amount consistent with its proper administration, and also upon the general management of the department, respectfully report as follows:

The conference was commenced on Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., and continued on the afternoon of the following Thursday:

At the first meeting your Committee furnished to the Department the following general subjects upon which information was desired:

1. Estimate for 1868?
2. Cost of the Paid Fire Department in other cities in the United States?
How many men employed in each, and their pay?
3. How are the men employed when not in active service?
How are the men in the Department employed when not in active service?
4. The reforms inaugurated by the present Commissioners?
5. The number of men in the Department and their pay?
6. Number of hand engines?
7. Number of steamers?
8. Cost of a steamer?
9. Cost of hose under Paid Fire Department?
10. Cost of hose under old system?
11. Statement of cost of the old system?

Upon the above subjects the Department have furnished your Committee the following information:

1. The estimate for 1868 is $893,000.

2. As to the second subject the Board state that they have not sufficient data to give detailed information.

3. The men in our Department are employed entirely in the discharge of their duties as firemen, averaging sixteen hours duty out of twenty-four, including patrol and other duties.

4. The reforms introduced by the present Commissioners are:

1. The placing the Department in a condition of strict discipline and efficiency.

2. At the suggestion of the President of the Department, a system of monthly returns of all property in charge of the various offices of the Department is rendered to the Board and consolidated by the Secretary, showing the consumption and expenditure of all articles used in the various branches of this Department; and no officer is entitled to his pay unless his return, upon proper examination, is found to be correct.

3. The present Treasurer of the Department to avoid many complications under the old system of paying by a single check to the foreman of each company, has adopted a system of drawing his check payable, only for services rendered, to every member of the Department, and also for all bills actually incurred and properly verified and audited by the Finance Committee, as necessary for the proper maintenance of the Department in efficient condition.

4. It is represented to your Committee that the Committee of the Department on Buildings have done within the Department all repairs to buildings occupied for its purposes at an average saving of thirty per cent., as contrasted with contractors' estimates, for such work as masonry, plumbing, gas-fitting and carpenters' work, and have put in a thorough condition of repair every building occupied by the Department.

5. The Department also, at the repair-yard, have put in working order all damaged apparatus, including hose, and manufacture and repair all harness of the Department; and under the direction of the Board, the Superintendent of this Department has already manufactured for service several complete hose-tenders, at a cost represented to be less than they can be purchased for of regular manufacturers. The Board has expressed a hope soon to be able to manufacture all styles of apparatus necessary for the use of the Department.

6. The Board appointed, in May, one of its members, under Legislative enactment, as Chairman of the Bureau of Combustibles, whose duty it is to examine and prosecute for all violations in regard to the storage of petroleum, napths, and other combustibles. To fully carry out the object of the law, four competent persons were appointed as Inspectors, in regard to the storage of these articles.

It is represented to your Committee that this Bureau has commenced and conducted to a successful issue over one thousand cases for violation of this law.

5. The number of men in our Department, including Chief, Assistant District Engineers and privates, is 504, and the pay is as follows:

Privates, drivers and stokers, per annum	$1,000
Assistant Foremen, per annum	1,100
Engineers of steamers, per annum	1,200
Foremen, per annum	1,300
District Engineers, per annum	1,800
Assistant Engineer, per annum	2,500
Chief Engineer	4,500

6. The number of hand engines is 9.

7. The number of steamers in active service is 34, and the number in reserve is 8.

8. The average cost of a steamer is $4,000.

9. The cost of hose rivited four-ply leather is $1 60 per foot.

10. As to the cost of hose under the old Department, the Board have no data from which to give your Committee information.

11. The cost of the Volunteer Fire Department in the year 1864 was $552,078 33.

As regards the expense of $893,000 for the year 1868, it must be borne in mind that of this sum $700,000 is for the pay of the force.

Your Committee had a long personal interview with Gen. SHALER and Col. MEYERS, and the whole internal economy of the department was thoroughly examined, and the Committee found the Commissioners willing and anxious for the most thorough investigation of every matter connected therewith.

Your Committee report that the facts show the greatest efficiency on the part of the present board.

Your Committee heartily commend the strict business regulations that govern all the operations of the department, and cannot recommend any change in this regard, except in a particular to be hereafter mentioned.

That the several blank forms under which the supplies are furnished to the various companies are such as are well calculated to insure economy and honesty of expenditure, and the preservation of the public property.

Your Committee also commend the general order issued by the Commissioners on June 4, 1867, placing the whole force of the department upon a basis of strict discipline, and requiring the men to be neat and tidy in appearance.

Your Committee are of opinion that this general order is the very foundation of discipline, and trusts that it will continue to be enforced in all its details, for its strict observance for a few months has already made the Fire Department a model of the most orderly efficiency.

Your Committee also commend the regulation of the Department requiring patrol duty to be done by the firemen. Two men from each company patrol the streets night and day in the vicinity of their houses, on the lookout for fires, and one man of each company is always on watch in the house to send out alarms and keep everything in order.

This patrol duty, performed for six consecutive hours, with frequent reports to the engine-house, is another important element of efficiency.

Your Committee also commend the inauguration by the present Board of a system of trials in open board of all delinquents in duty, and of announcing the decisions to the whole Department by the issue of general orders sent to all the companies.

Your Committee visited several engine-houses and examined their condition.

Your Committee found order and cleanliness everywhere prevalent. The men presented a neat and tidy appearance and *physique* which shows them possessed of all the qualities necessary to perform their duty.

The officers of the Department appeared to be men of intelligence, prompt and energetic and calculated to secure the respectful obedience of their men while the latter appeared willing, obedient and thoroughly skilled in the performance of their duty.

The quarters of the companies visited were found to be in excellent condition.

The apparatus also showed that the men take the greatest pride in keeping it clean and in good condition for service.

Your Committee also report that everything they saw at the houses visited was indicative of the best order and efficiency among the officers and men and the good condition of the rooms, horses and apparatus.

Your Committee also report that at engine house No. 18 the horses were taken from the stable and harnessed to the engine and tender, and the men were ready to start for the fire within 15 seconds from the sounding of the alarm.

Your Committee have only one change to recommend in the management of the department, and that is that all the supplies of the department, not purchased by contract, should be purchased by a supply Clerk in open market, after the manner in which the Commissioners of Charities and Correction purchase their supplies, instead of through one or more of the Commissioners. They recommend this change on the ground that if the purchase of supplies was given entirely into the charge of a subordinate, he being subject to no influence whatever from the Commissioners and held strictly accountable for his acts, the public interests would be better subserved than when the Commissioners themselves make these purchases.

Your Committee also commend the admirable plan which the present Board propose to introduce into the Department, namely, the cadet or apprentice system. By this system the expense of the force will be decreased, and the efficiency at the same time increased, by thus educating young men in the duty of firemen.

Your Committee heartily commend the change proposed by the Commissioners of reorganizing the Department above Twenty-third-street upon a basis which will allow to each company two men at the full pay of firemen, and who perform continuous duty, and also eight auxiliary men who are to receive $300 a year, and who are to sleep at the engine-houses, and attend all fires, but are to possess the privilege of pursuing their avocations at points convenient to the houses. This plan will very materially reduce the expense of the Department, without impairing its efficiency.

Your Committee are of opinion that it should not be obligatory upon the Commissioners to pay the maximum of $1,000 per annum for firemen; but that it should be left to their discretion to pay such less sum as will secure the men possessing the requisite qualifications.

Your Committee would not recommend that the same class of firemen should receive other than uniform pay, but is of opinion that the Commissioners should be empowered to establish such rates below the maximum as in their opinion will best subserve the public interests.

Your Committee commend the earnest disposition manifested by the Commissioners to place the whole department upon the most efficient basis, and also the success already attained in making the extinguishment of fires a matter of science.

Your Committee regrets that in consequence of the law as it now stands, the Commissioners are powerless to directly decrease the $700,000 for the pay of the men.

If it were not for this obstacle in the law your Committee are of opinion that the Board could reduce the expenses of the Paid Fire Department to $600,000 per annum without impairing its efficiency.

Your Committee cannot close their report without expressing their gratification at the high moral tone that characterizes the Department, and at its absolute freedom from the evils that led so many of our young men to ruin in the Old Volunteer Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WOOD, Chairman,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
THOMAS J. POWERS,
Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article in your paper of the 2d inst., copied from the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of the 30th of December, 1867, in relation to the resignation of certain Deputy Collectors in this District, which displays gross ignorance of the requirements of the law, and does me great injustice, and I pronounce the same, so far as it relates to me, a base and vile slander, and its author shall be held responsible for the same.

As you published the *Eagle's* article, I trust you will do me the justice to give the above a conspicuous insertion. Most respectfully yours,

P. EDW. VAN ALSTYNE, Collector.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 6—5 P. M.

Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜, and for the account, 92⅜.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88⅞
Erie Railway Shares	48½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 6—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6—5 P. M.

The Rentes are flat.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 6—5 P. M.

Cotton is easier. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The closing quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 47s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for winter-cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 73s. for new prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 5s. 9d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits 2s. per gallon, and 1s. 3½d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 6—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38; Sperm Oil, £110; Linseed Oil, £37; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 6—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed heavy at a decline of one franc; Standard White was last quoted at 45 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR quiet, at $8@$9 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT excited, and advanced 4½c.@5½c.; sales at $2 05 @$2 8 for No. 1, and $1 99½@$2 03 for No. 2. CORN active at 87½c.@89c. for No. 1, and 86c @86½c. for No. 2, and 85½c.@86½c. for No. 3 in store. OATS firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 52½c. RYE quiet and advanced 1c.; sales at $1 58@$1 59 for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $1 77½@ @$1 78. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork, $20 25@$21; Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 12c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 10 @$8 10, dividing on 25 lbs. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 30@ $6 75 for fair to good, and $6 80@$7 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR is firm and 25c. better; sales of 100 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10 50. WHEAT firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Racine at $2 25; 12 car lots White Canada at $2 75@$2 80, and $2 90 on the track—buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 Spring offered at $2 20, buyers at $2 15. CORN lower; sales 20 car lots, new, at $1 02@$1 09½@$1 10 on the track. OATS—Ohio offered at 75c. on the track; Western nominal at 76c. RYE nominal at $1 62 for Western. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 538,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels; Barley, 82,000 bushels; Rye, 61,000 bushels; Peas, 2,600 bush.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 6.

COTTON easier; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales 4,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,535 bales; exports, 5,065 bales. SUGAR in fair demand; common, 9¼c.@ 9½c.; fair, 12½c.@12¾c.; choice, 14c. MOLASSES active; common, 55c. FLOUR very dull; superfine, $9 25; double extra, $10; choice, $13 50@$14 50. CORN quiet and firm at 95c.@$1. OATS dull at 75c. @80c. LARD nominal; tierces, 13c.; kegs, 13½c. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 9@9½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@ 13½c. PORK dull and nominally at $21@$21 50. STERLING EXCHANGE, 144@147 and nominal. NEW-YORK SIGHT EXCHANGE, ⅜ per cent. discount. GOLD, 134@134¼. FREIGHTS advanced; Corn, by sail, to New-York, 2c.@ 22c.; Tonnage scarce.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter: $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for double extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $2 40, and No. 2 do. at $2 30 CORN held at $1 26@$1 28 for No. 1. OATS 83c.@85c. for Western, in small lots. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce and firm: Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; and Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; and to Albany, 67c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 6.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet at 13¼c.@14¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—No demand and prices are unchanged. CORN firmer at 89c.@92c. for shelled, and 76c. @78c. for new. OATS firm but in light demand at 70c.@ 72c. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 05. RYE firm at $1 75. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing and nominal. LARD—Nothing doing and nominal. LIVE HOGS inactive at 5½c.@ 6¼c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 600 Hogs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 6.

COTTON dull and lower; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 15¼c.@16c.; receipts, 400 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 6.

COTTON dull and lower; sales 300 bales; receipts, 425 bales; Middlings, 14½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 6.

COTTON opened quiet and steady, and closed dull and declined; Middlings, 14¾c.; sales, 1,422 bales; receipts, 3,843 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 46⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51⅜. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES.

SHELF CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Coquette*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 6.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Paul Kanits and wife, Aurora Mills, A. Valteima, H. H. Tyros, Christine Schroder, John Cooper, Regine Midas, Philipp Midas, C. Fairbanks, Elizabeth Maus and daughter, Aug. Tealy and wife, M. L. Reed and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 4 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 00 | Gov. Island. 5 49 | Hell Gate.... 7 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships John Gibson, Winters, Alexandria, Brown & Davis; Iowa, (Br.,) Hidderwick, Glasgow and Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Ships J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Storkors, (Norw.,) Bonnerns, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabe, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Young America, Cummings, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Thomas Pope, Bailey, Bassa and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Hope, Clausen, Zaza; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Stampede, (Br.,) Jewett, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs J. Polledo, (Br.,) Plummer, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Halcyon, (Br.,) Dunham, Marseilles and Barcelona, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) —, London via Wilmington, cleared 4th by C. H. Trumbull & Co.

Schooners Chas. H. Kelly, Reed, Doboy Island, Ga., Jed Frye & Co.; Kolon, Jasper, Jacksonville, F. Talbot & Co.; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Para, Miller & Houghton; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Demerara, E. T. Smith & Co.; Annie Lewis, Dayton, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Gladiator, (Br.,) Westhaven, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Home, Young, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Heynaber, Bremen Dec. 21, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 137 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced fine weather and southerly winds during the passage up the Banks of Newfoundland, from there strong westerly gales, with rain, snow squalls and hard frost.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 5th inst., 90 miles S. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Geo. Washington, hence for New-Orleans; Manhattan, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Dec. 18, via Moville 19th, with mdse. and 88 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Halifax and Boston Jan. 4, to E. Cunard.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Lipnard.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Brown & Davis.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Hazel, South Amboy.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, South Amboy.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Maria, (Russ.,) Beck, Hull, Eng., 70 ds., in ballast to order. The M. is bound to Montreal; put in here for orders.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Franklin, (Ital.,) Ruggeire, Malaga 41 ds., and 38 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to A. P. Francia. Has had northerly gales on the coast, and been 10 ds. north of Hatteras. Dec. 25, lat. 29 50, lon. 63 30, spoke a Norwegian ship, from Messina for Philadelphia.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Fall, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson, Waters & Co. The A. E. is on the rocks at Blackwell's Island. She will come off next high water.

Brig Potomac, Snow, Charleston 35 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray. Dec. 6, experienced a S. W. gale 30 miles S. of Hatteras; scudded 2 ds. under lower topsails, with hawser towing over the stern to keep the sea from boarding her. Dec. 28, lat. 37 2, lon. 67, the mate was knocked overboard by the main gaff; after extraordinary exertions he was saved. Was hove to 13 ds. in the Gulf Stream under close-reefed mainsail.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanilla, Cuba, 21 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 4, with mdse. to Moss & Ward. Left no vessels. Dec. 25, in Crooked Island Passage, passed bark Linda, for Philadelphia. Jan. 1, off Cape Hatteras, passed brig Handy, lying to.

Brig Giove, (Ital.,) Collara, Palermo 76 ds., and 60 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit and sumac to W. H. Westervelt & Co.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Merryman, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with timber to C. F. Mathews.

Brig C. T. Tomkins, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, N. B., 21 ds., with plaster to Henry & Ball.

Schr. Emily Ann, Meyer, Mondego Bay 27 ds., with logwood and fustic to A. H. Solomon & Co. Jan. 1, off Hatteras, experienced heavy N. E. gales; carried away mainsail and flying-jib and washed away deck-load.

Schr. Angie Amesbury, Amesbury, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton, bound to Boston. Jan. 1, in a gale from E. N. E., lost boat and sprung bowsprit.

Schr. Richard Hill, Young, Pensacola 15 ds., via Fortress Monroe, with hides and lumber to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Eastport, for Mott Haven with lumber.

Schr. Speed, Bartlett, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John P. Collins, Mapes, New-Haven.

Schr. Wakefield, Murphy, Northport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Fall, Bridgeport.

Schr. Breeze, Bartly, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. E. Averill, Averill, Branford.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Ships Escort, for Liverpool; Electric, for Hamburg via Philadelphia; Albert Gallatin, Mobile.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 6.—The schr. Quickstep, from Harvey, N. B., with lumber, went ashore at Bass Harbor Jan. 1, and is a total loss. Her sails, rigging and cargo will probably be saved.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans; Glaucus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 6—Arr. from Baltimore, brigs Paragon, from Cuba, and Ocean Ranger, from Cork.

Passed up the bay—Brig Flango, from Newfoundland.

Passed out of the Capes—Barks Elverton, for Porto Rico, and William, for Liverpool.

Passed up the Roads for Norfolk—Barks Avrua, from Greenock; Princess Alexandra, from Verdun, with maintopmast gone.

Miscellaneous.

The vessel reported as the U. S. steamer Guard, should be the U. S. storeship Guard.

Spoken, &c.

Oriental—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Jan. 3, lat. 39 49, lon. 71 49.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship Teutonia, Capt. Kier, from New-Orleans, arrived off Cowes about 11 o'clock this forenoon, and after transferring her London passengers and freight, sailed for Hamburg.

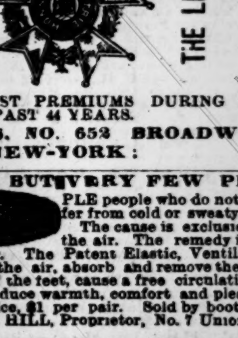
The steamship Union, Capt. Von Santon, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, en route to Bremen.

BREST, Jan. 6—Evening.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Dec. 28, arrived at this port at noon today on her way to Havre.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.

PARIS, 1867.

First Grand Prize, THE HIGHEST AWARD.

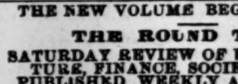


THE LEGION OF HONOR, FOR THE CHICKERING PIANO.

MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK:

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW PEO-



PLE people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet. The cause is exclusion of the air. The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston.

HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent.

THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS JAN. 4, 1868.

THE ROUND TABLE:

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, FINANCE, SOCIETY AND ART, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE OFFICE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

Terms: $6 per annum, strictly in advance.

Clubs of five, $22 50 per annum, strictly in advance.

THE ROUND TABLE begins the year with new and beautiful type and a subscription list double what it could claim a year ago. Faithful and unremitting exertions will be made during 1868 not alone to sustain, but to surpass the reputation and extended popularity the journal has already attained.

On the 15th of January THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION will publish the first number of

THE WEEK,

a reflex of home and foreign opinion.

$3 PER ANNUM; 8 CENTS A COPY.

THE WEEK will consist exclusively of articles, paragraphs and extracts from the ablest journals published all over the world. It will be arranged in departments, including HOME and FOREIGN POLITICS, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC, OPERATIC AND MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE, HUMOROUS AND REMARKABLE EXCERPTS, LITERARY NEWS, REPORTS OF FAMOUS TRIALS, &c., all printed with the best of type, on beautiful paper, and appearing regularly each week. While aiming at a popular circulation, the WEEK will be in all respects suitable for educated people to take into their families. The selections will be made without the least regard to politics or creeds, but solely with a view to their ability and interest.

The ROUND TABLE and THE WEEK will be sent to one address for $7 50 per annum, strictly in advance.

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ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, AND OTHER NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ALL MARKED DOWN. BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS THREE DOLLARS EACH.

DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST., BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

30,000 FRANCS!!

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR..........London,
WORLD'S FAIR..........New-York,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......Paris.

AND

Winner of the Wager OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Orleans.

PUBLIC FAVOR TOWARD HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

This hygienic beverage has grown wonderfully in favor since its introduction. It receives the unqualified approbation of doctors, and is used by thousands of families in this City and all over the country as a health-giving and health-sustaining beverage, and a pleasant and sure household remedy. We publish a few new credentials from private parties, addressed with orders to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, No. 310 Broadway, Dec. 26, 1867.

PLEASE SEND, EVERY MONDAY, ONE DOZEN OF YOUR SPLENDID MALT EXTRACT. MY ASTHMA HAS IMPROVED MUCH, AND I WISH TO DRINK IT ALWAYS FOR ITS STOMACHIC PROPERTIES. * * * * *

L. LEVENSEN.

NEW-YORK, No. 184 Eldridge-st.

(EXTRACT FROM A LETTER).—AT LAST MY PHYSICIAN INDUCED ME TO TRY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. ITS TASTE DELIGHTED ME, AND I COULD TAKE IT WITHOUT THROWING IT OFF. SOON AFTERWARD I COULD DIGEST BROTH, THEN CHICKEN, AND NOW I HAVE LEFT MY BED, ENJOY SOME STRENGTH, AND A GOOD APPETITE. * * * *

MRS. MAIDHOF.

M. D. VENN, of Pittsburgh, writes:

It is pleasant as a beverage (tonic) and agreeable and sure as a remedy.

M. D. CLOHS, Newburgh, writes:

I knew it in Europe. There is no better remedy for consumption, and for many chronical cases.

From M. D. SCHAEFFER, Allegheny:

One might search through a whole drug-store without finding such a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs.

Prices:

1 dozen of Hoff's Malt Extract, $6.

12 dozen of Beverage of Health, $50.

Delivered, free of charge, as required, to any part of this City and suburbs.

For sale at the depot, 542 Broadway, and everywhere.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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33, 6, 31, 68, 1, 17, 64, 54, 58, 8, 52, 65, 44.

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